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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Additional Coverage of Ceausescu Visit C 1
Zhivkov Toast [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Feb] C 1
Ceausescu Toast [SCINTEIA 14 Feb] C 3
'Announcement' on Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Feb] C 4
Lukanov Leaves for GDR Economic Talks C 7
Dzhurov-Led Military Delegation Departs for Algeria C 7
USSR Minister of Radio Industry Arrives C 7
Korean Working Youth Visits; Received by Tanev C 8
Danish CP Leader Arrives at BCP Invitation C 8
Leaders Speak at BCP Auditing Commission Seminar C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IOC Olympic Decision 'Crushing Blow' to U.S. [RUDE PRAVO] D 1
Agricultural Daily Says U.S. Using Wheat for 'Blackmail' [ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 8 Feb] D 1
Washington POST Article on U.S. Arms to Afghan Groups Noted D 2
Economic, Technical Cooperation Sent to Kabul Government [VYCHODOSLOVENSKE NOVINY 21 Jan] D 3
Bilak-Led Delegation to PZPR Congress Returns Home D 3
Husak Greets Gierek, Jablonski En Route to Southeast Asia D 3
Husak, Delegation Return Home From Far East Tour D 4
Minister of Electrotechnical Industry Interviewed [RUDE PRAVO 13 Feb] D 4
Briefs: Oil Equipment for USSR; Natural Gas Discovery; Timber Reserves D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Carter Criticized for Olympic Boycott, Persian Gulf Actions E 1
Stoph, Djuranovic Exchange Speeches at Berlin Dinner E 2
Stoph Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Feb] E 2
Djuranovic Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Feb] E 4
Trade Protocol Signed With Hungary E 7
Kreisky Receives Beil for Economic Talks in Vienna E 8
Axen-Led Delegation Continues Visit to Helsinki E 9
Talks With Finnish Communists E 9
Conclusion of Visit; Departure E 9

HUNGARY

Press Conference, Naval Moves Designed To Help Carter's Image [Kulcsar] F 1
Foreign Minister Schedules 'Official' Asian Tour F 1
Departure 17 February F 1
Arrival in Japan F 1
Warsaw Pact's Marshal Kulikov Departs F 2
MSZMP Delegation to PZPR Congress Returns to Budapest F 2

Preparations for the MSZMP Congress Continue F 2
'New, Important' Stage F 2
Gyori, Havasi at Meetings F 2
Publication of Miklos Ovari's Collected Works Announced F 3

POLAND

Gierek Explains Jaroszewicz 'Retirement,' Closes Congress G 1
Newspaper Comments on Gierek's PZPR Congress Peace Initiatives [SZTANDAR MLODYCH] G 6
PAP Commentator on Results of Eighth PZPR Congress G 7
TRYBUNA LUDU Editor Interviewed on PZPR Congress G 8
Barecki Interviewed by Budapest Radio G 11
Radio, Television Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR G 13
Commentary Examines Losses Due to Port Congestion [Kasprowicz] G 13

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito's Kidney Functions 'Considerably Weakened' I 1
Condition 'Still Serious' I 1
Tito Visited by Top State, Party Leaders I 1
Slovene Leaders' Visit I 1
World Media Stress Yugoslavia's Strength, Confidence I 1
Report of Drafting of Citizens Working Abroad Rebutted I 2
Djilas: Afghanistan Part of Soviet 'World Expansion' [Brussels LE SOIR 12 Feb] I 3
Dolanc: Young People Dedicated to Tito, Self-Management I 4
Kosovo Presidency, Party Presidium View All-People's Defense I 6
Federal Councils Examine Negotiations With EEC I 6
Serbia's Vidic Speaks on Tito, Self-Management at Kragujevac I 7
Prices of Petroleum Products Raised I 12
Briefs: Copper Flotation Plant; Chicks to Iran I 12

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF CEAUSESCU VISIT

Zhivkov Toast

AU181820 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Ruse, 13 February (special BTA correspondent report)--Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, gave an official dinner in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

The officials accompanying the first party and state leaders of both countries as well as the leaders of Ruse city and okrug were also present.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

Addressing Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as the other Romanian guests, Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially welcomed them and expressed his satisfaction, of once more having the opportunity to meet them on Bulgarian territory.

I am particularly glad, he stated, that the present meeting is taking place in Ruse, this beautiful town on the shores of the quiet, white Danube, known and cherished by all Bulgarians. This city can be considered a symbol of the friendship and fraternity between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples. It was in this city that the pantheon for the immortal participants in our people's national liberation struggle was built. In those difficult times many of them found shelter in our neighboring country--Romania. Here is the bridge of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship. Here on both shores of the Danube we are jointly building a large heavy-machine building plant.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further recalled the beautiful memories of the visit, meeting and talks held in Sinaia in 1979. At that time, he said, I once more felt the friendship and respect that the Romanian people have for our people. We highly appreciate the hospitality that you Comrade Ceausescu offered to us. I hope that you dear Romanian friends will also leave with feelings of satisfaction and will keep the memory of the hospitality and respect that the Bulgarian people show toward your people.

Dwelling on the talks that began today, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his deep pleasure that these talks are, as usual, proceeding in a spirit of understanding and friendship. As we have stated today, the decisions we adopted last year in Sinaia are being implemented well and are producing results, Comrade Zhivkov declared. The implementation of these decisions is contributing to the intensification of our economic cooperation and to the consolidation of production sharing between our two countries as well as to the rapid increase in our exchange of goods.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that today's talks are also aimed at a closer cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania in all spheres of life--in the economic and the cultural sectors--and in the relations between our two parties and peoples. The talks have not yet been concluded. They will continue tomorrow. However, we can already say that our present meeting will produce new results.

We in Bulgaria are well acquainted with the successes achieved by your people under the leadership of the RCP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated. Recently your party's 12th congress took place. I would like to express my wishes to the Romanian communists, and to the Romanian people for new achievements in implementing the plans drafted by the congress, in connection with the construction of a comprehensively developed socialist society. We rejoice at your successes. They are our successes as well.

Dwelling on certain aspects of the international situation, our first party and state leader stressed that we are alarmed by the complication of the international atmosphere caused by certain reactionary circles that are increasing the arms race and are trying to undermine detente. Nevertheless, we are deeply convinced that--with joint efforts, by consolidating the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and of the international communist and workers movement, as well as the unity of the progressive and democratic forces, and of all decent people throughout the world--this complication of the international atmosphere will be overcome. I believe that the soberly thinking political leaders of the West will manifest statesmanlike wisdom in such a difficult moment. Detente is a cause of mankind, embraced as a result of genuine suffering. Progressive mankind is capable of insuring a continuation of the policy of detente and stopping the armaments race, as well as of insuring the implementation of real disarmament. Our party, our people, and our government will also continue to pursue the policy of alleviating international tension and complementing political detente by detente in the military sector, so as to preserve peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov then dealt with the successes of the Bulgarian people and of the Bulgarian communists in increasing the material and intellectual values of socialist Bulgaria. Today the efforts of the party, of the workers class and of the working peasants are aimed at expanding socialist competition in connection with implementing the plan on the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov once more welcomed his dear guests and said:

Let us raise our glasses to:

--The fraternal people of Romania, to the RCP and the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania!

--To Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, our dear guest and my personal friend!

--To our highly respected Comrade Elena Ceausescu!

--To the health of all Romanian comrades present!

--To peace and understanding throughout the world!

Ceausescu Toast

AU181650 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Feb 80 pp 1,3 AU

[Toast by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the official dinner hosted by BCP Central Committee First Secretary Todor Zhivkov in Ruse on 13 February]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, esteemed comrades and Bulgarian friends;

I want to express our pleasure at again being on the hospitable soil of friendly Bulgaria. We have come at the invitation of my friend and comrade, the BCP Central Committee first secretary and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov.

Our meetings have indeed become current practice within the relations between our parties and peoples; they have contributed to expanding manysided cooperation and collaboration in all the areas between the two parties and countries.

Today at Ruse--a town that reflects Bulgaria's general development--we visited the enterprise that is being built jointly by Romania and Bulgaria. We have cooperated on many projects. However, the enterprise we are building together at Ruse and Giurgiu constitutes one of the greatest materializations of this cooperation. It demonstrates the great possibilities that still exist for direct production sharing between our countries. I am convinced that the activities of this enterprise will have a forceful impact on our future bilateral cooperation.

We rejoice in the results attained by the friendly Bulgarian people led by the communist party and its Central Committee headed by its first secretary, Comrade Todor Zhivkov. I want to wish the friendly Bulgarian people ever greater successes in fulfilling the current 5-year plan, and in developing their country along the path of socialism and communism.

During our talks today we have expounded briefly on some of the current interests of the Romanian party and people. We have concluded the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan with good results. Now, in the last year of the 5-year plan, we strive to obtain our goals in all the areas. To reach these goals, believe that in the future we must place even greater emphasis on cooperation between our countries, as well as on cooperation with the other socialist countries.

In view of what we, you, and other socialist countries plan to accomplish, every possible effort must be made to secure in the world a policy of detente and peace, and of independent development for each nation.

As is known, very complex problems have emerged in international life. Hence, we must strengthen our solidarity and cooperation so as to contribute to halting the deterioration of international life and to continuing the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. We must consistently work to achieve security in Europe and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, as well as a new world economic order and a broad cooperation among all the states, regardless of social system, on the basis of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use and threat of force. We must take a resolute stand against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy, so that the tendencies currently manifest can be thwarted and detente continued.

As far as it is concerned, as a socialist, European and Balkan country, Romania will do everything in its power to make reason and the policy of progress and independence triumph in our area, in Europe and throughout the world, and put an end to the imperialist and colonialist policy.

We believe we must strengthen our militant cooperation and solidarity, since this is in keeping with the interests of all the peoples, and of the cause of progress, socialism and peace.

I thank you for inviting us to visit friendly Bulgaria again and for the hospitable reception extended to us.

I also want to thank the people of Ruse for their warm and hospitable reception--which we regard as an expression of tne friendship between our peoples.

I want to raise a toast to:

Continuously strengthening the friendship between our parties and peoples;

Ever greater successes for the friendly Bulgarian people along the path of socialism and communism.

In particular, I want to wish the party organization and people of Ruse ever greater successes in their work;

The health and success of my friend and comrade--the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov;

The health of Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova;

The health of our Bulgarian friends and comrades;

Cooperation and peace;

The health of all of you! (lively applause)

'Announcement' on Visit

AU181530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Feb 80 pp 1,2 AU

["Announcement" on the 13-14 February friendly visit to Bulgaria by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid a friendly visit to Bulgaria on 13-14 February 1980.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee member and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, as well as the other officials accompanying them visited Ruse and the Bulgarian side of the jointly built heavy machine-building plant, which represents a new symbol of the all-round Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation.

Where ever they went the high-ranking Romanian guests were greeted with particular cordiality, respect and high esteem by the working people. It was an expression of the fraternal friendship that exists between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples.

Talks were held in Ruse and Voden between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of the already traditional meetings held between the two party and state leaders.

On the Bulgarian side the following officials attended the talks: Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture; Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Mariy Ivanov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Niko Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member and assistant to the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Petur Danailov, BCP Central Committee member and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the Romanian side the following officials participated in the talks: Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Nicolae Constantin, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, first deputy premier, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Stefan Birlea, director of the Cabinet of the RCP secretary general and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser of the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Petre Duminica, member of the RCP Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on certain topical questions of socialist construction in Bulgaria and on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP congress, as well as on the tasks stemming from the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, and on the preparations for the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period tasks in the country's socioeconomic development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the implementation of the tasks outlined in Romania's 5-year plan and on certain problems of the country's socioeconomic development during the forthcoming period, in accordance with the programs approved by the 12th RCP Congress.

It was stressed that the achievements of both Bulgaria and Romania in all fields of socialist development represent a bright expression of the creative efforts of both peoples--peoples who are freely building their future--and that these achievements also represent a contribution to the enhancement of the prestige and influence of socialism throughout the world.

During the talks particular attention was paid to the implementation of the decisions on the development and intensification of Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

It was pointed out with pleasure that the tasks assigned by the leaders of the two countries during their 1979 meeting in Sinaia are being successfully fulfilled. [paragraph continues]

Those tasks include intensifying the comprehensive cooperation in the machine-building sector, in the chemical industry, metallurgical industry, in electronics, power supply, in agriculture, scientific-technical research, education, in the training of cadres, and in the artistic-cultural sphere. All that is contributing to the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The development of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation represents a concrete contribution to the socioeconomic progress of both countries as well as to the implementation of the complex programs of the CEMA member-countries.

Having expressed their high appreciation of the results achieved, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu once more confirmed their resolve to further develop the comprehensive relations between the two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, on equal rights, mutual respect of independence and national sovereignty, as well as on noninterference in internal affairs and on comradely mutual assistance, in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in November 1970.

During their talks, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged opinions on certain important topical problems of the international situation and on the international communist and workers movement.

The two sides expressed their concern at the recent complication of the international situation which resulted from the accumulation of unresolved problems, the interference of imperialist forces into the internal affairs of other states, their policy of strength and of threatening to use force, and the intensification of the armaments race, which is increasingly jeopardizing the security and peaceful development of peoples and of peace throughout the world.

The two sides expressed the joint resolve of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Romania to unrelentingly continue to struggle--side-by-side with the other, fraternal socialist countries and with all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces--against the complication of the international situation and for the intensification of the detente process, for the guarantee of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world and for a large-scale and unimpeded cooperation among the peoples.

During the talks the necessity was pointed out to intensify the activities for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting scheduled to take place in the fall of 1980. The Madrid meeting is being called to give new impetus for a concrete and comprehensive practical implementation of the agreements reached at the Helsinki CSCE Conference. This meeting is also being called to contribute to the continuation of detente, to the development of cooperation among all CSCE participant states and, in particular, the Madrid meeting is being called to take effective measures for military detente and for disarmament. The particular importance of the implementation of the proposal submitted by the Warsaw member-countries socialist states for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe was pointed out in this connection.

The two leaders stressed the importance of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of signing the Warsaw Pact on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which will be held under the slogan of intensifying the struggle to stop the armaments race, for disarmament and for the preservation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their solidarity with the movement of nonalined countries and with the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid and for freedom, national independence and social progress.

The party-state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Romania once more confirmed their resolve to continue to devote constant efforts to the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation among the Balkan states and for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of lasting peace, good neighborly relations and understanding.

During the talks other international questions of mutual interest were also discussed.

The meeting of the two party-state leaders proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of comradely understanding. The meetings, negotiations and agreements reached will contribute to a further expansion and intensification of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania. This is in conformity with the interests of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, and in the interest of the cause of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world.

LUKANOV LEAVES FOR GDR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU180915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for the GDR this morning. He will attend the 17th session of the joint Bulgarian-GDR Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee. At Sofia airport Comrade Lukanov was seen off by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and by Erich Karl, charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Sofia.

DZHUROV-LED MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA

AU171714 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 80 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian military delegation led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, departed for Algeria on 17 February. The delegation will visit Algeria at the invitation of Col Kasdi Merbah, general secretary of the Ministry of National Defense of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

USSR MINISTER OF RADIO INDUSTRY ARRIVES

AU181155 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Petr Stepanovich Pleshakov, USSR minister of radio industry, arrived in our country. Over the course of several days he will become acquainted with our electronic industry sector and achievements and will conduct negotiations with Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, to expand and intensify cooperation between our two countries in the radio industry.

KOREAN WORKING YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS, RECEIVED BY TANEV

AU152124 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 15 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Korean Socialist Working Youth, headed by Mr Kim Chan-ken, deputy chairman of the organization, is on a visit here at the invitation of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

Today the delegation was received by Mr Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, who made the guests familiar with the activities of his organization in fulfillment of the tasks proceeding from the decisions of the national Komsomol conference held at the end of last year. The delegation leaves this country tomorrow.

DANISH CP LEADER ARRIVES AT BCP INVITATION

AU162045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, arrived in Sofia tonight. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

LEADERS SPEAK AT BCP AUDITING COMMISSION SEMINAR

AU151845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The seminar of leading cadres from the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission closed in Sofia. The seminar was organized by the Central Control-Auditing Commission. Topical issues of economics, intellectual life and the international situation were discussed.

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, read a lecture on certain questions of the BCP's economic policy, dwelling in particular on certain basic factors connected with the application of the economic approach and of the new economic mechanism in the national economic sector and in the sphere outside production.

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, read a lecture on the subject: The International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Belcho Belchev, minister of finance spoke on the socioeconomic development plan of the country for the 1980-81 period and on the budget for 1980.

Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, dealt with the management of foreign trade activities.

Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission thoroughly analyzed the rich experience accumulated by central control-auditing committees.

High-ranking party and state leaders read lectures on the party's ideological work, on education in the educational system and on other subjects.

IOC OLYMPICS DECISION 'CRUSHING BLOW' TO U.S.

LD140948 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--"The malevolent campaign against the Olympics was dealt a crushing blow. The decision of the International Olympic Committee is a great victory of all genuinely seeking realization of the great Olympic idea and development of peaceful cooperation between peoples and states," today's RUDE PRAVO said.

Commenting on the decision of the International Olympic Committee which gave a clear answer to President James Carter and all those who attempted to misuse the Olympic movement for adventurous political aims, the daily said "history hardly knows another example of such cynical and brutal policy as the pressure exerted by the Carter administration in its attempt to prevent the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow."

"Ultimata, threats, provocative statements, Carter's and Vance's dictate are without a precedent in the history of the international Olympic movement, just as the shameless pressure of Washington on Western and developing countries not to take part in the Olympics."

RUDE PRAVO said that the people of Czechoslovakia condemn with deep indignation the attempts to break the unity of the international Olympic movement and to discredit the Olympic idea.

AGRICULTURAL DAILY SAYS U.S. USING WHEAT FOR 'BLACKMAIL'

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Editorial: "In the Interests of People"]

[Text] We are taking a breath for the last year of the current 5-year plan. It will have to be a deep one, because the importance of agriculture for our country has increased tremendously during the past years.

At the beginning of the 5-year plan, when the 15th party congress announced the gradual achievement of self-sufficiency in production of cereals and food within our geographical area as one of the main targets, it accurately predicted what our country's needs will be in the next few years. Developments have completel proved this concept as true.

Since then the prices of raw materials have been on the move. Prices of industrial products also have been increasing, but not nearly so much as the prices of raw materials. For our country, which has a developed industry but is poor in raw materials, purchasing and selling in world markets is ever more difficult. The successfully developing agricultural production continues to become one of our most prized values; not only the agricultural developments in world markets, but also the international political situation call for it. Lately, the spirit of the old Dulles doctrine of the 1950's has been floating from Washington's White House. As is known, one of the manifestations of this course was the recent decision by President Carter to restrict deliveries of wheat to the Soviet Union.

American government circles are thus trying to use the wheat deliveries as a point for political pressure and blackmail. In the case of a superpower such as the Soviet Union this is but a futile deed. A number of smaller countries, however, can thus fear in the future that they will have to dance to Washington's tune.

We know that the United States has rich, fertile soil and a relatively favorable climate. This adds up to a surplus of grains for export. Such wealth could be utilized for the good of mankind and its peaceful life. In the hands of imperialist governments, however, even the results of peaceful work by farmers become a tool for the policy against peace and for pressure by a superpower.

Therefore, we cannot afford to have the needs which are important to our lives depend on how well someone sleeps in the White House.

Therefore, the main line of our agricultural policy is and will be to strengthen the self-sufficiency of the country in food, namely in wheat. We are not alone in this effort. The other socialist countries' agricultural policies are aimed at the same targets. In the past 4 years of the current 5-year plan the farmers in the Soviet Union have reached an average yearly crop of 209 million tons of grains, which is 27 million tons more than was the yearly average between 1971-75. Production of grains has been successfully developing in Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany and other socialist countries, because exceptional attention is given to development of agriculture within the entire socialist community.

In our country, the biggest effort will be required in an upswing in the intensity of production of grains and fodder, which are decisive in the production of milk and meat. Above all, it is understandable that achievement of these tasks is the affair of our farmers, but is not their affair only. The course of intensity also necessitates the intensive involvement and cooperation of science and research, all supply sectors, service establishments and managing and planning organs up to the level of national and federal ministries. This work is worth the effort; it is in the interest of the people, the country, and its economic stability. It remains our main target.

In spite of all of the problems and obstacles, we will not weaken our efforts in the relaxation of international tension and strengthening of peace, which for our farmers and their partners means to contribute to the prosperity of our homeland through development of production.

WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE ON U.S. ARMS TO AFGHAN GROUPS NOTED

LD161156 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington--The United States secretly delivers weapons to members of Afghan anti-government groups, it follows from military observer Michael Getler's article published by the paper Washington POST.

The weapons delivered by the United States to Pakistan are of foreign production, in order to mask the fact, Michael Getler wrote. Although he said that it is not clear how these deliveries are realized, it is probable that they are provided for by the CIA. To all appearance the weapons are sent to Afghanistan across the Pakistani border and considerably increase the aid provided for these forces by the United States already before.

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ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION SENT TO KABUL GOVERNMENT

Kosice VYCHODOSLOVENSKE NOVINY in Slovak 21 Jan 80 p 1 WA

[Text] At the end of last week a group of Czechoslovak journalists visited the Afghan city of Pule Khumri in the province of Baghlan. This city, located about 230 km north of Kabul, is considered to be the second largest industrial center in the country and is an example of the almost 26-year-old economic and technical cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovak specialists work in the "Northern Mines" coal mining company which is the principal supplier of coal for the entire country. The company's director general expressed great appreciation for the part played by Czechoslovak specialists after the 1978 April revolution in installing small and medium-size mechanical equipment which had enabled the company to triple its productivity.

Another example of the work of Czechoslovak specialists is the local cement factory "Ghori"--the largest producer of cement in the country--which was built 20 years ago. During the entire period it has been in operation, Afghan and Czechoslovak specialists have worked together, setting up new procedures in technology and rationalization and working on modernization of the equipment. Because of good experience with the Czechoslovak-made equipment, and because of the favorable composition of local raw materials and sufficient local energy supplies, Czechoslovak-Afghan negotiations are now in progress to a planned second stage in the build-up of the Pule Khumri cement works. After it is made larger, its overall production capacity should increase to 1,500 tons of top-quality cement per day.

BILAK-LED DELEGATION TO PZPR CONGRESS RETURNS HOME

LD151834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ delegation to the Eighth PZPR Congress, led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague from Warsaw by air today. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of the party's Central Committee.

HUSAK GREETS GIEREK, JABLONSKI EN ROUTE TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD120932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Flying over the territory of Poland on his way to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, has sent Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski a telegram in which he wishes the delegates at the PZPR congress fraternal greetings and successful deliberations on the program for the further universal development of Poland.

HUSAK, DELEGATION RETURN HOME FROM FAR EAST TOUR

LD180934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned to Prague early this morning from an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Other members of the delegation were Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

At a festively decorated Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka. The welcoming party also included heads of individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal prime ministers and members of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other Czechoslovak political and public figures.

After the initial welcome of the delegation in Prague, the Czechoslovak national anthem was played. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received a report from the commander of the guard of honor of the Prague garrison, and accompanied by Col Gen Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense, inspected the guard. The welcoming ceremony was concluded by a ceremonial march of a military unit carrying its combat banner.

MINISTER OF ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY INTERVIEWED

AU171545 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Interview given by Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry, to RUDE PRAVO editor Stanislav Stibor and Bratislava PRAVDA editor Frantisek Zdobina; date and place not given]

[Summary] The establishment of a new ministry, the CSSR Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry has evoked extraordinary attention. We have asked Minister Kubat how the new ministry will operate, on which tasks it will focus its attention and what it will do to make up for our delay in some fields of electronics.

[Question] The public, which has already been informed about the establishment of the new ministry, would certainly welcome a more detailed characterization of the ministry's sphere of authority.

[Answer] "At present our sector has some 220,000 employees and in 1980 it will produce Kcs34 billion worth of merchandise. In line with a resolution of the CSSR Government Presidium, approximately 19 percent of the total number of employees of the metallurgy and heavy engineering sector and of the general engineering sector have been transferred to our sector. That is an adequate base. I would like to add that with respect to this first organizational measure, the resolution of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session has been consistently fulfilled. The ministers concerned have given full support to the resolution."

[Question] What about your production program?

[Answer] Our sector supplies capital investment complexes such as transmitters, radar equipment, telephone exchanges, large computer systems, equipment for hospitals and clinics and some types of consumer goods. Apart from that, the ministry's major role is that of a subcontractor, with engineering being our main customer, but we also supply equipment for electric power stations, mines, metallurgical plants, transport, agriculture and so on. The word "subcontractor" has a somewhat disrespectful sound, which is not at all justified. The strategic role of electronics rests precisely in its function of a subcontractor.

[Question] That should be explained in greater detail.

[Answer] "I am repeating something that is already known but that has not yet entered everyone's awareness and activity when I say that electronics and electrical engineering and their standard today play a decisive role in determining the quality of many engineering products. I perceive the category of quality in the widest sense of the word; it is indisputable that machines equipped with electronic control systems have a better performance, show a higher utility value and receive a better price on the market."

[Question] Could you demonstrate this by a concrete example?

[Answer] An electronically controlled knitting machine is, for example, half the weight and twice as efficient as the previous mechanically controlled type. The price per kilogram is KCS360, compared with the previous price of KCS180. For a rolling mill we sold to the Soviet Union we received R108 million; for a more modern rolling mill, with electronic equipment, the USSR will pay us R275 million. The weight of the two rolling mills is the same.

[Question] So far you have spoken about capital investment electronics and electrical engineering. But the readers are certainly interested in consumer electronics as well.

[Answer] The focus of our ministry in the sphere of consumer electronics are television sets. "In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the black-and-white television sets will be replaced on the market by color television sets, as a result of the introduction of the domestic production of a modern color picture tube." We are also planning to introduce a new range of higher quality hi-fi radio receivers, recorders and record players.

"I would like to stress that in this sphere we must seek the satisfaction of the domestic needs in the expansion of economic cooperation by way of production program specialization, in the mutual exchange and cooperation with the other CEMA member states and in broader cooperation with nonsocialist states."

[Question] How demanding and costly is the production of electronic elements and systems in terms of material and other resources?

[Answer] In comparison with other engineering sectors the electrotechnical industry requires less basic assets, materials, energy and manpower. However, that does not mean that the needs of the producers as regards materials, capital investment--particularly the import of equipment--or manpower can be underestimated. But the development of electronics is economically highly effective because investments in electronics result in savings elsewhere.

"One respect in which electronics is extraordinarily demanding is its need for the necessary facilities of the scientific-research base. The area of microelectronics especially is an area more closely connected with science than other areas. Microelectronics--as the most typical representative of the scientific-technical revolution --influences both economic and social processes. From this ensues a high degree of political responsibility for our ministry."

The socialist social system creates the prerequisites for a rapid development of electronics and, particularly, microelectronics. Our ministry must take advantage of those conditions and supervise and stimulate the development of electronics. Yes, stimulate, because time does not stand still and the innovation cycle in microelectronics is very short, between 3 and 5 years as regards innovations of a higher order.

"On top of that we must take into account the situation in other countries and reckon with a class struggle. Some nonsocialist states are trying, in fact, to use electronics and microelectronics in particular as a means of pressure and blackmail. In this instance we are fortunate to be able to rely on the powerful scientific-research and production base of the Soviet Union, which is also open to us."

[Question] Could you name the decisive tasks of your sector?

[Answer] When receiving the engineering and electrotechnical delegation at the end of 1979 Comrade Husak stressed that we must, above all, progress more rapidly.

"We would like to immediately start tackling with full force the tasks that await us but we must yet resolve some questions concerning the repartition of the production program, clarify a number of tasks and project them into the plans. We would like to resolve most of those problems by the middle of February. I stress 'most' because a change of such magnitude as the one experienced by our sector cannot take place without 'associated difficulties,' if you allow the term.

"We also continue negotiations on the expansion of cooperation within CEMA framework, on the international division of labor, and are acquiring the necessary licenses."

[Question] How much has the managerial and administrative apparatus been increased, due to the establishment of the new ministry?

[Answer] "I can answer the question immediately, without any quibbles. Our ministry was born, so to say, in the last moment; shortly before the beginning of the seventh plan and, moreover, in a period when we are perfecting the system of planned management. At the same time an organizational reconstruction is underway in our sector. However, our requirements are modest. We are establishing a new ministry without demanding any increases in the number of the employees of the apparatus."

[Question] But a new ministry means a new apparatus, doesn't it?

[Answer] "In our case it does not. That is also what the decision of the government Presidium counted on. A new, objectively justifiable organization of the former Tesla economic production unit made it possible to abolish the general directorate of the Tesla economic production unit and to transfer a part of its employees to the new ministry. Those working in the Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering and in the Ministry of General Engineering who dealt with the issues our ministry is concerned with are also being transferred to the new ministry. The entire ministry will have 350-360 people. The chairs will move around, so to say, but their number will not increase."

[Question] Could you say something about the organizational structure and the system of management in your sector?

[Answer] A total of four Tesla economic production units are replacing what used to be one Tesla economic production unit. The first of them, with its headquarters in Rosnov, will specialize in the production of electronic components; the second in capital investment electronics (headquarters Prague); the third in measuring and laboratory apparatuses (headquarters Brno) and the fourth in consumer electronics (headquarters Bratislava). Those newly set-up economic production units will have the character of a concern. The following economic production units have also become part of our sector: automation and computer technology plants; heavy-current electrical engineering plants; and Chirana. Our research and development base will include the Research Institute of Mechanization and Automation in Nove Mesto Nad Vahom, which will focus on unique technological equipment for microelectronics, equipment that we have mostly had to import until now; the A.S. Popov Research Institute of Communications Technology and the Research Institute of Heavy-Current Electrical Engineering. Additional research institutes are to be established in the economic production units; those institutes will be supervised by the general directorates.

The Czechoslovak watch industry--to be more exact, the two watchmaking enterprises: Elton in Nove Mesto Nao Metuji and Chronotechna in Sternberk--will become part of our ministry beginning 1 April.

[Question] Why is that?

[Answer] Electronics plays a considerable role in the watchmaking industry, too. The two watchmaking enterprises will become part of the Tesla electronic components economic production unit.

[Question] Although the superior organs have created good conditions for the start of your ministry and you will be able to follow up the measures that have already been taken for the development of electronics and electrical engineering, the start will probably not be easy.

[Answer] "Every beginning is difficult. We, too, have not resolved a number of matters and questions yet. The apparatus of the new economic production units is still taking shape and we also have to overcome the divergent interests of some enterprises and their directors so that others could profit from the changes. But I repeat, those are the beginnings. We know exactly what social interest is as well as the tasks arising for us from party and government documents. We will do everything that is within our power for their fulfillment."

BRIEFS

OIL EQUIPMENT FOR USSR--In 1980, the Vagonka enterprise of Poprad will deliver to the USSR equipment for crude oil pumping stations valued at Kcs400 million in wholesale prices. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Feb 80 p 1 AU]

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY--In a forest between the villages of Zdanice and Nevojice, at a depth of 754 meters, drillers of the Moravian crude oil extraction enterprise from Hodonin have struck a 96-meter thick formation of granodiorites satiated with natural gas, under which--at a depth of 900 meters--they expect to find rock satiated with crude oil. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 Feb 80 p 7 AU]

TIMBER RESERVES--According to the latest count CSSR timber reserves amount to 897 million cubic meters of timber, making it the country's second largest raw material resource after coal. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 12 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

CARTER CRITICIZED FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT, PERSIAN GULF ACTIONS

DW1512Z1 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1840 GMT 15 Feb 80 DW

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Excerpts] Just about an hour from now the Olympic flame will be ignited in remote Lake Placid. The winter athletes from 36 countries gathered there know that this solemn ceremony will be repeated a few months from now in Moscow in a much greater framework, as is usual for the summer games. This is what the International Olympic Committee decided last night when it unanimously rejected Carter's boycott demand, which one Western politician called "this great foolishness." The man who allows himself to be advised by people who, like Brzezinski, brandish submachine guns at foreign borders, had to learn from the supreme institution of the international Olympic movement that political blackmail attempts are being considered, and correspondingly punished, as violations of the rules in the Olympic arena.

It is not sports that matters to the authors of the boycott threat. Carter, who wants to create for himself in the election campaign the image of a strong man rapidly making decisions, in so doing becomes more and more unpredictable in the choice of his means. In this connection TASS wrote in a commentary: As a result of this the world is approaching the line beyond which any control of events, with all its consequences, may be lost. This is too much for sports, of course, and yet, the president of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, has disseminated a suggestion which sounds statesmanlike: The international Olympic movement cannot solve the problems in the world and calls on the governments of all countries, especially those of the great powers, to get together in order to settle their differences.

Such a call has always found open ears on the part of the Soviet Union. After all, it was Leonid Brezhnev who rejected the foolish contention of U.S. propaganda that the USSR wanted to conquer some countries of the Middle East region.

No danger to peace emanates from the temporary presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan who, with Afghan Government troops, are curbing the counterrevolution which is being guided from outside. But what are the objectives of the assembly of U.S. Navy units in the Persian Gulf? What business do the Marines have in the oil region; those Leathernecks are notorious for their actions in Vietnam? Who could, or should, trust Carter?

Carter has poor advisers, and he is now steering a course which takes him ingloriously close to those U.S. politicans whose names are always mentioned in context with the abortive policies of the cold war.

In 1980 Carter does not care a hoot for morals and ethics and is resorting to lies and slander to spoil the summer Olympic games for Moscow and for all friends of sports. It is not necessary to look hard for reasons why he is doing this. The holding of the Olympic games in a socialist country for the first time means a huge gain in prestige for the organizers and hosts. The Soviet Union, however, is to be inflicted with a loss of prestige through the anti-Olympic wailing, and the anti-Soviet mudslinging campaign. Anyone familiar with U.S. imperialism and its leading representatives will know that they will not put up with the defeat inflicted on them by the International Olympic Committee last night, notwithstanding the Olympic flame at Lake Placid and despite Olympic peace.

STOPH, DJURANOVIC EXCHANGE SPEECHES AT BERLIN DINNER

Stoph Toast

AU151435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Toast by Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph at a dinner in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, in Berlin on 13 February]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Djuranovic, dear Yugoslav comrades and friends, allow me first of all to again most cordially welcome you to our capital, Berlin.

The talks we have initiated and the first hours of your visit in the GDR already show that this visit will give new incentives to the close, friendly relations between our two states and peoples.

These are relations founded on the traditions of the joint struggle of the communists and all progressive forces of our peoples.

Half a century ago, the Yugoslav communists, aided by their German class comrades, held their fourth party congress in Dresden. There were German antifascists in the ranks of the glorious Yugoslav People's Liberation Army in the struggle against Fascism.

Today our peoples use all their forces for the continuation of the building of socialism in the two countries and for a world of peace.

The intensification of the prosperous cooperation between our states and peoples corresponds to the binding commitments made during the friendly meeting of comrades Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito in January 1977 in Belgrade.

Cooperation of Great Significance

We have made good progress in the purposeful implementation of these agreements, inspired and guided by our parties, the SED and the LCY.

We may state with pleasure that the mutually useful contacts between the state organs and social organizations, the cultural and scientific institutions, between our towns and enterprises are increasing. The treaty system which exists between the GDR and the SFRY has been further developed and enlarged. The visibly deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation has assumed great significance in the overall relations between the GDR and the SFRY.

We can already assess that the mutual goods exchange will have doubled from 1976-80 as compared to the previous five-year plan period.

You will surely agree with me that cooperation and specialization as well as scientific-technical cooperation on the basis of long-term agreements is assuming special significance for the qualitative development of our economic relations. The GDR is determined to continue the stable and continuous expansion of this tested cooperation in all fields for mutual benefit, in the interest of the strengthening of socialism and peace in the world.

Esteemed Comrade Djuranovic, your visit is taking place at a time in which our work is increasingly centering on the preparation of the 10th SED congress.

The forthcoming 35th anniversary of the liberation of our people from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army will represent a great social highlight in this activity. The working people of our country will celebrate 8 May in close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states with new successes in the further shaping of the developed socialist society.

The purposeful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress is directed at a considerable increase in the national economic efficiency and the further fulfillment of our programs of full employment, prosperity for the people, growth and stability.

The working people of our country are well acquainted with the great socialist work of reconstruction achieved by the peoples of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the LCY headed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, in an historically short span of time. Today Yugoslavia has a modern industry and agriculture. In all parts of your country the working people are making manifold efforts to implement the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress. We sincerely wish you new successes in this activity.

Central Question of Mankind

Dear Yugoslav comrades and friends, the struggle for peace has now, more than ever, become a central question for mankind and for the international class struggle at the beginning of the eighties.

The socialist countries, nonalined states and other peace forces have achieved significant progress in solving this key problem. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the international situation has deteriorated, a fact caused intentionally by imperialism, and especially by certain U.S. circles, to whose aggressive plans detente represents an obstacle.

Let me only recall that NATO's course of stepped-up rearmament was prepared long in advance. In May 1978--simultaneous with the discussions at the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament--the NATO Council meeting in Washington adopted the fateful decision on the long-term rearmament program.

In continuation of this policy that is dangerous to peace, in December 1979 in Brussels NATO decided, despite all warnings, on the introduction and deployment of new kinds of nuclear medium-range missile weapons in Western Europe. The implementation of this decision will mean a dangerous intensification of the material preparation for a new world war.

The new, geopolitically important peace initiative of the Soviet Union proclaimed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev here in Berlin assumes all the more significance under such conditions. The Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee submitted further concrete proposals for the securing of peace, among which the preparation for and convening of a multilateral conference on military detente in Europe is of special significance.

The consistent action of the peoples against NATO's fateful decision is more urgent than ever. The GDR, together with its allies, will do everything necessary in order to both secure its own security by its contribution to increasing the defense strength of the states of the Warsaw Pact and to continue the struggle for peace and detente with consistency and energy.

It goes without saying that we again quite resolutely reject the defamations and unfounded attacks by the aggressive imperialist forces against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

By such means the authors want to poison the international atmosphere and hide their machinations that are hostile to peace.

At present we are witnessing ignominious actions by imperialism and its allies--in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America--that are extremely dangerous to peace. The GDR has been and still stands in solidarity at the side of those peoples. It supports the sovereign and independently acting Afghanistan and its measures for the defense of the April revolution.

In the same way, our full solidarity goes to the just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Middle East and the south of Africa.

Results Benefit Both Sides

Esteemed Comrade Djuranovic, dear Yugoslav comrades and friends, in conclusion allow me to again express my firm conviction that our talks and meetings during your friendly visit in the GDR will take a further successful course and lead to constructive results which are both in the interest of our states and peoples and of the joint striving for peace, international security and detente.

I ask you to raise your glass with me and to drink to:

The consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between our parties and states for the benefit of both peoples, to the strengthening of socialism and peace;

To the well-being of the leading representatives of the GDR and the SFRY, Comrades Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito;

To your personal well-being, dear Comrade Djuranovic, and that of all the Yugoslav comrades and friends here present.

Djuranovic Toast

AU160857 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Toast by Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, at the dinner given for him by Premier Willi Stoph in Berlin on 13 February]

[Text] Berlin--Very esteemed Comrade Chairman, dear comrades and friends, permit me on behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf to thank you personally for the invitation to visit the GDR as well as for the friendly reception and cordial welcome.

We are sincerely glad that we have been given the opportunity to become more closely acquainted with the important results which your people have achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the SED and Comrade Honecker. Your achievements are not unknown to the working people of our country. We sincerely wish you new great successes and all-round progress in your country.

In our country we too have attained major results in the construction of socialism, in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, in strengthening the material base of society, science and culture, in raising people's living standards and in the all-round strengthening of the socialist self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Very esteemed Comrade Stoph, our visit to the GDR as well as the talks with you and your esteemed colleagues give us an opportunity to comprehensively discuss our mutual relations and to conduct an exchange of ideas about topical international problems.

I agree with you, Mr Chairman, that great progress has been made in recent years in the development of relations and cooperation between our two friendly socialist countries. Significant contacts have been achieved between the LCY and the SED and links between sociopolitical organizations, parliaments, towns and economic and other organizations have grown stronger. Visible results have been achieved in the cooperation between our socialist republics and provinces with the GDR, giving a still greater breadth and even fuller contents to our total mutual relations.

I am convinced that I also share your view, Comrade Stoph, when I say that this development has been given its powerful material confirmation in the constant promotion of equal, mutually beneficial economic cooperation, in the high level and dynamic growth of the exchange of goods, the successful realization of long-term arrangements in the field of raw materials and light industry and in the gradual intensification of cooperation and specialization, and in joint investments in building industrial capacities. This strengthens our conviction that we will successfully realize the current 5-year program and thus strengthen and broaden the foundations of the continuing and comprehensive development of economic cooperation in the next period.

This year is of particular significance in this respect, because serious tasks await us in the elaboration and coordination of long-term plans for the promotion of economic relations in the period up to 1985 and later on.

We have also achieved significant progress in scientific, cultural and educational cooperation. It is our desire to see cooperation in these and all other fields continue to expand, because of the existence of possibilities favorable to this and of the need for further mutual acquaintance and understanding.

Esteemed Comrade Stoph, I would like to stress in particular that a great contribution is being given to so successful a development of our relations by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The goals and orientations set by the highest-ranking representatives of our countries and parties are the best signpost for the development of relations and cooperation and provide the impetus for their promotion on jointly-accepted principles of equality, noninterference, sovereignty and mutual respect for the different ways and forms of internal development and the international positions of the two countries.

It is on these principles--which are also the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and of the nonalined movement and whose lasting and universal value has been proved by life--that socialist self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia is developing its relations with all the countries of the world.

Very esteemed Comrade Chairman, nonalined Yugoslavia has always proceeded from the fact that the preservation of peace and security and the free and independent development of all peoples and countries are the highest goal and obligation of the entire international community. Considerable results have been achieved in this connection, especially over the past decade, to which the movement of nonalined countries has made its essential contribution. [paragraph continues]

At this moment, however, we are witness to the increasingly frequent and increasingly dangerous emergence of armed conflicts, intensified pressures and the application of force and foreign interference in the internal affairs of numerous, primarily nonalined, countries. This greatly alarms us, the same as, I believe, it alarms you too. Our alarm is all the greater because, in addition to the existing ones, new hotbeds of crisis are emerging and new, serious threats to peace are occurring, which are seriously increasing instability in the world and undermining the policy of the relaxation of tension.

The continuation of the crises in the Near East, in southern Africa, in Southeast Asia and especially the development in the Middle East are increasing the peoples' justified fears of possible dangerous conflicts and grave consequences for their security. The imposition of force in international relations and the crude violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter represent a particular danger.

All this is accompanied by the unbridled nuclear and conventional arms race and by the absence of any essential progress in the efforts to halt it and start negotiations which would lead to general and total disarmament.

We are at the same time very alarmed by inequitable international political and economic relations and the yawning gap between the economically developed and the developing countries. We believe that this year's special session of the UN General Assembly on the new international economic order--on which the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries adopted concrete conclusions--will contribute to the speedier settling of these problems and reduce the potential danger which they constitute to stability and peace. Regrettably the attitude of the industrially developed countries at the United Nations International Development Organization meeting in New Delhi showed that the political readiness does not yet exist to embark on the concrete settling of problems, which causes us serious anxiety.

Comrade Chairman, we consider that these and other major international problems and conflicts demand the full involvement of the entire international community in settling them exclusively by peaceful means, in keeping with the principles of active peaceful coexistence, respect for which today more than ever represents the basic prerequisite for and guarantee of international trust and security in the world. The activity of nonalined Yugoslavia and the policy of the movement of nonalined countries--which as an independent, nonbloc and independent factor in the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace, international cooperation on an equal footing and social progress is increasingly gaining in significance and breadth--are permanently aimed in this direction.

This orientation stems from the aspiration of nations for peace and progress, democratization of international political and economic relations and sovereign decisionmaking on their ways of development, while struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all the forms of expansionism, foreign occupation, domination and hegemony. The nonalined countries see the struggle for these ideals and goals as the meaning and essence of their activity. This is the permanent and irreplaceable basis on which Socialist Yugoslavia consistently strives for the independence and freedom of all countries, for the preservation and continuation of detente, to which there is no alternative, for its universal existence and extension to all the parts of the world and to international relations in their entirety.

Comrade chairman, I believe that you will agree with me that the final document of Helsinki and the consistent implementation of its decisions constitute an irreplaceable basis for and a real way to the relaxation of tension, strengthening of trust and promotion of relations and of cooperation between European countries. We hold the view that, in the context of such a situation, it is indispensable to make a general effort to preserve in Europe the atmosphere of the relaxation of tension and cooperation, so as to create, with efforts made by all participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, conditions as favorable as possible for holding and for the successful outcome of the Madrid meeting. We are convinced that this will also be positively reflected in the process of the relaxation of tension in the whole world, bearing in mind the fact that the process and policy of detente must extend to all regions of the world, because this is the only way to preserve peace and the security of the entire international community.

We sincerely wish to continue to develop and promote our relations with the GDR too on this basis.

Very esteemed Comrade Stoph, our visit and the talks with you and your collaborators have shown that these wishes are felt on both sides and that favorable possibilities and a real need exist to promote cooperation in many fields. I am deeply convinced that we can use all this in the further development of relations in the interest of not only our two countries but also in that of general European cooperation as well as security and world peace.

Permit me, in this conviction, to raise a glass in honor of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and to your health and personal happiness, Comrade Stoph, and to the health of your colleagues, for the progress of the friendly GDR.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD152102 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Berlin: Hungarian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Bela Szalai and Gerhard Nitzschke, deputy foreign trade minister of the GDR, signed on Friday [15 February] in Berlin the protocol of goods exchange between Hungary and the German Democratic Republic for 1980. The planned goods turnover surpasses 1.3 thousand million roubles. The basis of the goods traffic are the mutual deliveries of machines and installations, the share of which reached 65 percent of the total traffic.

The transport of goods on the basis of the cooperation and specialization agreements form 31 percent of the 1980 traffic. More than 38 percent of the machine goods traffic is being realized within the framework of specialization and cooperation agreements.

A significant part of the Hungarian exports are buses, installations, machine-tools, food industry machines, electrical and electronic instruments, medicines, aluminium and aluminium industry products, bauxite, aluminium oxide, fresh and processed fruits and wine.

From the exports of the GDR deliveries of private cars, trucks, conveyor-hoisting machines, food industry machines, construction machines, office accounting, invoicing and data processing machines, agricultural machines, further more, briquettes, potassium salt and cement are worthy of attention.

The Hungarian-GDR goods exchange traffic agreement, besides expanding the bilateral economic relations, contributes to the deepening of socialist integration.

Following the signing of the protocol, the leaders of the Hungarian and GDR negotiating delegations expressed as equally necessary and possible the expansion of the contract signed now in the course of the year.

Under Secretary of State For Foreign Trade Bela Szalai, during his stay in Berlin, held talks with Dr. Gerhard Weissel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

KREISKY RECEIVES BEIL FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN VIENNA

LD182348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky has declared himself very satisfied with the development of all-round relations between Austria and the GDR, particularly during the past 2 years. On Monday Kreisky received Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary, who is visiting Austria for economic talks. Dr Kreisky placed the main emphasis on economic activities. He emphasized that Austrian firms know the GDR to be a reliable and serious partner and that this is an important basis for the further development of relations.

Dr Beil reported on the various activities introduced by the GDR to develop bilateral economic relations; these were based on the consultations held between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Kreisky in the GDR in April 1978.

Dr Beil earlier held talks with members of the Austrian Government and representatives of the economy on the further development of bilateral economic relations.

During his discussion with the Austrian deputy chancellor, Finance Minister Dr Hannes Androsch, particular attention was paid to even greater cooperation between the two countries in mechanical engineering and the investment goods industry as an important pillar of stable economic relations. It was stressed that this involves mutual involvement in investment projects in each other's country and an even fuller utilization of opportunities arising in third countries.

On behalf of the two governments, Dr Beil and Dr Androsch signed an agreement on the financing of investment projects. Dr Androsch stressed in this respect that the Austrian side regarded the reciprocal carrying out of investment projects with the GDR as a stable factor for the further development of bilateral economic relations. Afterwards, the president of the GDR Foreign Trade Bank, Dr Werner Polze, signed a corresponding agreement on the financing of these projects by Austrian banks.

Dr Beil and the Austrian minister for trade, commerce and industry, Dr Josef Staribacher, made a positive assessment of the mutual increase in trade. They both stressed the continuity of relations and submitted proposals for further measures in 1980 and later. These centered on problems of trade policy, the expansion and intensification of relations between the GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and Austrian firms and on the expansion of cooperation on third markets.

Dr Beil discussed with the president of the Federal Chamber of Commerce, Rudolf Sallinger, on the further expansion of relations. Sallinger welcomed the "GDR Technological Days" recently held in Austria. They provided a very illuminating review of the GDR economy's performance capability in selected fields.

Scientific-technological cooperation and mutual investment projects were the topic of a meeting between Dr Beil and the director general of Voest-Alpine, Heribert Apfalter. They agreed to continue their exchange of views during the Leipzig spring fair.

AXEN-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO HELSINKI

Talks With Finnish Communists

LD142323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1950 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki--The delegation of the Central Committee of the SED, which is currently in Finland and is led by Hermann Axen, had a meeting on Thursday [14 February] in Helsinki with Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] and SKP Deputy Chairman Taisto Sinisalo. Hermann Axen conveyed greetings from Eric Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated.

The subject of the friendly talk was the joint struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. The two sides oppose the escalation of the international situation by the policy of imperialism and stressed the great responsibility of the communists and the workers' parties in the present period for implementing detente. The two sides came out in favor of further deepening cooperation between the SED and the SKP.

Conclusion of Visit; Departure

LD151438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki--The talks between a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] led by party chairman Kalevi Sorsa, ended in Helsinki Friday [15 February] with a joint press release.

At the last meeting Friday morning, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, the far-reaching agreement by both parties on international questions was again expressed.

Jaakko Kalela, adviser of the Finnish president on international questions and deputy head of the SDP foreign-political commission, conveyed at the beginning of the final meeting the official thanks from President Kekkonen for the greetings conveyed to him from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. At the same time, the president expressed his agreement with the views on the necessity of defending and strengthening peace. He also expressed the conviction that relations between Finland and the GDR would continue to develop well. The SED delegation left for home Friday afternoon.

PRESS CONFERENCE, NAVAL MOVES DESIGNED TO HELP CARTER'S IMAGE

LD171316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar dispatch: "For Whom Is the American Naval Demonstration in the Persian Gulf Area Intended?"]

[Text] It was announced in Washington during the week that after launching the dozens of warships carrying aircraft and missiles the United States will now deploy naval units in the Arabian Sea with marines, tanks and landing craft on board. If the United States had decided to take this step 3 months ago, it would have been evident that the threat was addressed to Iran, though 1,500 marines--this is the number in question--would hardly be able to occupy the country and free the hostages in Tehran. The above-mentioned ships, however, will first reach Iran's coastal waters in the middle of March, when the American hostages will in all probability be free.

So for whom is the naval demonstration meant? Partly, of course, for the peoples of the area, that Carter is threatening with the doctrine hallmarked by his own name, but the demonstration is mainly for the American electors. At his press conference Wednesday evening the President was careful to give the answers and even to arrange the questions--for instance about Senator Kennedy--so that they should improve his image in the minds of the electors, with special regard to the New Hampshire primary elections to be held a week from Tuesday.

Regarding the press conference, Carter spoke about positive signs in Tehran hostage situation but called for caution. He repeated that the United States would boycott the Moscow Olympics if the USSR does not withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. He, however, proposed the sending of various foreign troops to that country. He tried to give the impression that there are only nuances of difference between the United States and its West European allies concerning detente, relations with the USSR and the boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

FOREIGN MINISTER SCHEDULES 'OFFICIAL' ASIAN TOUR

Departure 17 February

LD171126 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has left for a tour of Asian countries. He will pay official visits to Japan, the Philippines and India.

Arrival in Japan

LD181014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja has arrived in Japan. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs will meet the president of the upper chamber of the Tokyo Diet today. He will also be received by Prime Minister Ohira.

The other two stopping points on Frigyes Puja's tour of Asia are the Philippines and India.

WARSAW PACT'S MARSHAL KULIKOV DEPARTS

LD151820 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Marshal Kulikov has left Hungary. The commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states and his entourage were seen off by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

MSZMP DELEGATION TO PZPR CONGRESS RETURNS TO BUDAPEST

LD152030 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 15, (MTI)--The delegation of the HSWP, under the leadership of Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee, which participated at the 8th Congress of the Polish United Worker's Party arrived back in Budapest from Warsaw on Friday. The members of the delegation were Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, ambassador of Hungary to Warsaw.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MSZMP CONGRESS CONTINUE

'New, Important' Stage

LD162124 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bu[illegible]st, February 16 (MTI)--The 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has arrived at a new, important stage in its preparations: The communist delegates from the Budapest districts 4, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18 and Vupas as well as from the south Hungarian town of Szeged met in session on Saturday morning.

The delegates [words indistinct] hand the party committees' reports on work since the 11th congress formerly presented to them and supplemented by oral information everywhere. These reports serve as a basis for discussions, and completed with the contributions, will provide a full picture on the past five years of activities, results and troubles of town districts, local factories, companies and institutions. Unanimous agreement with the documents already published in the preparatory stage was expressed in the reports. These documents contain the requirements needed for consolidating the results achieved and making further headway. The communists urged the HSWP to reinforce its hitherto line, for this policy has stood the test of practice and its continuation is essential for the country's development and the future well-being of the people. It is a major task of the party meeting to explain views on the 12th congress guidelines and to elect the leading bodies for another five-year term.

Gyori, Havasi at Meetings

LD171436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Party meetings in eight Budapest districts and in Szeged have urged a more consistent achievement of the party's economic resolutions. The speakers stressed that the safeguarding of the standard of living depended on more efficient work. They also urged that those violating discipline should be confronted more resolutely, and that personal responsibility should be implemented more rigorously.

The speakers expressed their confidence in the party's policy, which had stood the test of time. The continuation of this policy is the basis for further progress, they said. It was also emphasized that international detente is one of the fundamental guarantees of socialist construction.

The meeting in Budapest's No 12 District was attended by Imre Gyori, secretary of the party Central Committee; in No Eight District by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the party Central Committee; and in Szeged by Gyula Szeker, member of the Central Committee and deputy premier.

The participants in the party conference have elected the leading bodies.

PUBLICATION OF MIKLOS OVARI'S COLLECTED WORKS ANNOUNCED

LD181912 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 18 (MTI)--Entitled "History, Ideology, Culture", the first volume of collected works by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, has been brought out by Budapest's Kossih publishers in the recent days. The over 400-page book comprises his articles and speeches from the more than two decades behind.

Born in 1925, the Hungarian politician was elected member of the HSWP in 1966 and CC secretary in 1970. He has been member of the HSWP Political Committee since 1975. His works published now prior to the forthcoming 12th party congress are centred around three main patterns. The 43 selected writings deal with questions of history and ideology, problems of building a socialist society in Hungary, as well as to theoretical and practical issues related to Hungary's cultural policy.

The first [word indistinct] of the book, headlined "Historic [words indistinct] Leninism", contains articles about the topicalness of the communist manifesto and the meaning of patriotism and internationalism. Published in this chapter is the article "Socialism is the Hope of our Age", written in 1978, in which Miklos Ovari [word indistinct] great achievement of the existing [words indistinct] the inseparable [words indistinct] the ideas of socialism and peace."

"On the Road of Building an Advanced Socialist Society" is the title of the (?second) [words indistinct] articles about socialist democracy and the role of the press, radio, and television. In his 1975 writing "Facing New Tasks", the author says: "The arts, too, have an important role in the cognition of realities and the shaping of the consciousness. Therefore, it remains the objective of our cultural policies that the arts be very more profoundly imbued with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialism and--for the first time in our history--the [words indistinct] removed from the great meeting of arts and the people."

Articles in the last chapter deal with Hungary's cultural policy, examining the role of the intelligentsia, questions of the social consciousness education and writer's creative work and the role of the alliance policy and party management in cultural life. Here [word indistinct] the article, published in April 1978, in which Miklos Ovari describes it as an aim of the ideological debates "to strengthen the political alliance, to convince our [words indistinct] them for our cause and bring them closer to our position. Any dispute serving different ends is of no help at all. This is why we (?cannot) use administrative means, for these are unfit for winning anyone. What is (?needed is) years, patience, confidence and respect for the debating partners."

GIEREK EXPLAINS JAROSZEWICZ 'RETIREMENT,' CLOSES CONGRESS

ID151200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1109 GMT 15 Feb 80 ID

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to the Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, honored guests: The Eighth PZPR Congress has fulfilled its statutory duties. It has passed the Central Committee report and passed the assumptions for the socioeconomic development of the country in the coming 5-year period. They will become the foundation for working out the 5-year plan. The congress has elected the highest party authorities. On behalf of the members of the newly-elected Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission, I want to thank you, comrade delegates, for your trust. We are fully aware of the duties which we have taken on before the party and the Polish nation.

I thank you, too, personally; for the fourth time now the party has entrusted me with the post of first secretary of the Central Committee. This is without doubt a great honor but a great responsibility as well. I could not fulfill it if it were not for the strong bond which joins us; if it were not for the unity of thought and deed of the aktiv and all members of the PZPR. This unity is the highest value of our party, the source of its strength, the condition of success of all its plans.

At the first session of the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat were elected. Guided by the congress' resolutions, they will deepen and strengthen the unity of party ranks in work for the good of the fatherland. [applause]

As you know, comrades, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, outstanding party and state activist, requested not to be put forward as a candidate for the party authorities and to be relieved of the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. He intends, as he said, to go into retirement. The entire life of Comrade Jaroszewicz is linked inseparably with the struggle for liberation and subsequently with work for the development of the fatherland. He was a soldier and one of the commanders of the Polish Army in the Soviet Union and of the Polish People's Army. He played an outstanding role in managing important sectors of economic life. Comrade Jaroszewicz is the cocreator of Poland's socioeconomic development program, passed by the party at the beginning of the seventies, and he implemented this program in all his activities.

This was not easy work. It must be remembered at what period we began; how many difficult problems and tensions there were then; what the scale of the backlog was; what a great effort we all, together with the entire nation, had to make for the country to become what it is. In the passing decade, at an exceptionally rapid pace, we have expanded our production potential, which is the essential material base for the further expansion of all sectors of the country's life.

Simultaneously we have made considerable and unquestionable progress in wage increases, development of social benefits, and house building. Despite several years of poor harvest, a growth in agricultural production and food consumption took place. Output has increased and the assortment of industrial goods has been enlarged. Practically the entire population of our country has been included in free health service and pension schemes. In the congress campaign, and at the congress, difficult problems connected with disporportions and tension in the economy were discussed. They result, partially, from previous neglect, and partially from a high rate of development which was necessary in order to meet social needs and aspirations.

Being aware of all the problems caused by this high rate, we must at the same time remember that if we had chosen another way, other difficulties would have arisen which probably would have been more acute due to shortages of jobs, or even more pronounced housing needs.

Dear comrades, it was a question of choice, the choice which we made jointly at the sixth and seventh congresses, and I am convinced it was a correct choice. [applause]

I say this being fully aware of all unsolved problems and about numerous shortcomings on all levels of our state, economic and party work. Social needs, and demands of life have always grown faster than ability to meet them; here is a permanent disproportion. The point is to try to reduce the disproportion considering conditions in our country. Forgive me, comrades, for devoting so much time to matters which might appear obvious but I hope that, while we accept the resignation of Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, we take these matters into consideration. These are problems with which he, myself, and all of us in the Politburo and government have to deal every day. It is necessary to recall them so that we may be honest and just to ourselves.

Dear comrade delegates, let us convey cordial thanks to Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz. [applause] By his participation in the liberation struggle of the Polish people, by his long devoted work, he gave great service to the fatherland, and occupies a permanent place in the history of People's Poland. [applause] I would also like to cordially thank all members of the central party authorities, who in the past term contributed by their work the realization of our policy. [applause]

Dear comrades, thousands of letters and telegrams with greetings and support have been received by the congress from workforces, workers teams, and from many citizens of our country.

The bond between the public and the party has been manifested these past few days through the intensive tempo of work and the good atmosphere of political life. We have a right to state that the resolutions which the congress has passed express the will and aspirations of all of working Poland, of members of the party and of the fraternal political parties, of nonparty people and of all the patriotic forces of our people. [applause]

Many cordial words have been expressed in this hall aimed at the Politburo and at me personally. I extend my thanks for this to you, comrades. [applause]

At the same time I would like you to be always sure that both I and all the members of the Politburo and secretariat have as our only aim the good of socialist Poland and that we see correctly, in accordance with Leninist principles, our place and our role in carrying out the policy of the party. [applause]

Comrade delegates: During the course of 5 busy days we have subjected to all-round, specific and business-like analysis the key problems pertaining to further development of the country. Taking part in the plenary discussion and in the teams alongside the delegates were a great number of social activists, specialists from various spheres, scientists, creative people in the sphere of culture and representatives of the state administration. These included not only members of our party but also members of the allied political parties and nonparty people. A total of 750 delegates and invited guests rose to speak during the plenary session and in the te ms. Statements were submitted by 954 comrades for inclusion in the minutes.

The main directions for the development of the country put forward in the guidelines of the Central Committee have obtained the approval and support of the eighth congress. They will constitute the program of action of the party and state until the next, ninth congress. Certain projects reach out further into the future and even, as the Vistula management program, reach out into the beginning of the next century.

The congress discussion has complemented, in a vital manner, the contents of the guidelines. The Politburo considers its duty to insure that all these great achievements shall be exploited to the full in party and state work. [applause]

The congress has unanimously decided to continue its strategy, the primary aim of which is the good of man and the good of every Polish family. The general policy of our party has been approved. [applause]

It is the task of party echelons and organizations to implement this policy. This means undivided responsibility both for the program and for the implementation of the progam, and we must always remember this, comrades. [applause]

The primary requirement for the national economy, as we have been saying from this platform, is to increase the effectiveness of management. This means it is necessary to coordinate the economy, to make better use of production potential, to save time, energy and materials, to raise the quality of goods and to adapt their range to social requirements.

It determines the need for the consistent application of the principles of economic accounting and of calculating costs and achieving results. It also means the need for improving production and investment processes, improved labor organization, higher productivity and discipline. In the present complex situation it is the key to progress, to the growth of industrial and agricultural output, to the enrichment of the domestic market, the development of exports and to meeting housing requirements. It is, comrades, a condition for the realization of the party program in all spheres of life. [applause]

The correctness of our agricultural policy has been confirmed at the congress, as well as the tasks which we place before agriculture. The implementation of the tasks depends on two major factors: first, on the attitude of the Polish countryside and its activity in the development of production. We are counting on this activity. [applause]

We will encourage and support it. The second decisive factor in the consistent implementation of the program for feeding the nation is the delivery of production means for agriculture. We will earmark essential outlays for it, and industry must fulfill all tasks in this respect.

Dear comrades, our congress has had a matter-of-fact working character. Let us transfer the congress atmosphere to organizations, to party branches, to work enterprises; let it prevail in the whole country, from now on, from today. [applause]

The effectiveness of management, so much spoken about from this rostrum, depends, dear comrades, on the attitude and efforts made by all; by workers, directors and ministers. But particular responsibility rests with organs guiding the economy. The tasks in this respect have been clearly formulated by the congress. Our party--and this fact was also mentioned from this rostrum--highly appreciates the work of the state and economic administration, whose workers constitute our peoples cadres, brought up and led by the party. They do not have an easy task; they must improve their functioning and properly and consistently realize their powers.

Comrades, if we wish to help the cadres, we should supervise in a better way the work of the administration, constantly support and consolidate it, look after its authority, and look after the bonds of cadres with society, the working class and working people. [applause]

We must put greater stress in the policy of the party and the state on problems connected with the implementation of socialist principles of social justice. This problem was strongly presented during precongress discussions and at the congress. The point is that while meeting halfway people's aspirations for the improvement of living conditions, we must more closely link wages and salaries with the quantity and quality of performed work, and must prevent the creation of unjustified disproportions, and always remember the difficult material situation of a still considerable number of families in our country. [applause]

Socialism has been called the system of social justice and it is the duty of our party to see that the reality always and everywhere confirms this. [applause]

According to the resolutions of the eighth congress, our party will continue to strengthen socialist democracy and we will create together, comrades, better and better conditions for the participation of the working people in decisions on public matters.

Better use must be made of the existing representative institutions, the rich and varied forms of social self-management, and in particular we will have to make better use of workers' self-management. There is a great field here for civic activity, for activity by youth organizations, social organizations, the trade unions, scientific and cultural associations, and the creative unions. The development of socialist democracy, the use of rights and privileges, must obviously proceed hand-in-hand with an increase in responsibility and with an increase in discipline. It must go hand-in-hand with an ever better fulfillment of professional and civic duties. May law and order and discipline, an honest carrying out of entrusted obligations, become universal in our country. [applause]

The essential task of our party is to work on forming social consciousness in the spirit of socialist and patriotic ideals. This work should be served by schools and colleges, social organizations and youth unions, sport and tourism, cultural institutions and the mass media. It should be served by family upbringing, which most lastingly inculcates in young people the characteristics and values with which they enter life.

Our party now numbers more than 3 million members and candidates. Let each of us, by his attitude, lay a modern brick in the great work of constructing a socialist society. [applause]

Honored comrades: The eighth congress has fully confirmed the general foreign policy line which our party has been guided by for more than 35 years and which serves the vital interests of the Polish nation and state well. [applause]

We will continue to steadfastly strengthen its fundamental assumptions in which lie the guarantee of independence, sovereignty and security for Poland: the friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union [applause] and the unity and strength of the entire community of socialist states. [applause]

The most sacred issue for us is the preservation and consolidation of peace. On behalf of Poland, whose stand on the questions of war and peace and also on detente is well known, we appeal to all the states of Europe and the world, to all peaceful forces, to work actively together in the cause of preserving and continuing detente. We direct this appeal in particular to the countries of West Europe: Let us halt the threat of a new spiraling of armaments on our continent. Let us protect the historic, common achievements of the Helsinki Conference. Let us continue to implement its Final Act. [applause]

We direct this appeal to the United States as well. Only in conditions of peace and its stabilization in Europe and in every other region of the world can the important problems of the present day be solved and the vital interests of every nation be safeguarded. Peace is today the inalienable right and property of all people; it is the fundamental condition of the existence and further development of humanity.

Our party's eighth congress has confirmed the class content, based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, of our party's foreign policy. It has given expression to our unwavering striving to strengthen Poland's bonds with the whole socialist community of states, and to the Polish communists' solidarity with the communists of other countries.

We attach greatest importance to the tightening of unity, to the development of many-sided cooperation with the CPSU, the party of great Lenin. [applause] I would like to address the Soviet delegation and ask them to convey, dear comrades, our warmest greetings to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU. Our party and our people know him as a steadfast advocate of peace and Poland's great friend. [prolonged applause]

Allow me, comrade delegates, to direct, on your behalf and that of my own and of our entire party, words of sincere thanks to the representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties and socialist and progressive parties for their participation in the deliberations of our congress. [applause] Please convey, dear comrades and friends, our warmest greetings to your parties and peoples, to the working people in your countries; convey to them also our feelings of friendship and solidarity. [applause]

The PZPR is an inseparable part of the international communist and workers' movement born from the ideas of Marx and Lenin, and People's Poland will always be among the forces of freedom, progress and peace.

Dear comrade delegates, esteemed guests: Allow me to thank, on behalf of us all, the journalists and workers of the press, radio, television and publishing houses for having so efficiently conveyed the content of our deliberations to the public, for the broad coverage of the progress of the eighth congress. May I also thank foreign newsmen for their objective reports about the congress sent to their countries. [applause]

The efficient progress of deliberations required careful organizational preparations, the work of many people. I sincerely thank all those engaged in this service for having created good working conditions for those who took part in the congress. [applause]

Esteemed comrades: We have jointly adopted a program which in keeping with our best will, knowledge and experience indicates the road for our motherland's future development. May I appeal to all party echelons and organizations, to all PZPR members: Let us put this program into practice consistently and resolutely; let us see to it that it becomes the property of all our people; that it enlivens the thoughts and liberates the actions of the working class, farmers and intelligentsia, young people and women; and that it enters deeply the hearts and minds of people in all professions and all generations.

Let us tighten our daily cooperation with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, with the aktiv of the National Unity Front. [applause]

I address you dear compatriots when I say that we are following a common path of strengthening the power and security of our motherland, the path of multiplying its material wealth and spiritual values. The eighth congress program is your program; it will provide the platform for the National Unity Front in the forthcoming elections for the Sejm and people's councils. I am certain that all Poles will give that program a universal and resolute support.

The persevering and joint work by the nation has given birth to the contemporary shape of our home which is called Poland. We can be proud of its role and standing in the world, but we are aware at the same time of all the unsolved problems and unsatisfied needs, and of the internal and external conditions which we are dealing with today and which should be foreseen. We must talk openly and frankly about this, and we must not conceal anything. The congress decisions promote the utilization of the enormous capital of initiatives and energy, of knowledge and abilities of our society; a better use of the modern economic potential created in the seventies. In this is the guarantee of overcoming the barriers and difficulties, the guarantee of realizing common, national goals. Today, as always, we Poles need unity; we need wise and consistent action. Things do not just happen by themselves. We need persevering and honest work; on that and on that only can we build and are we building our future. [applause]

Before the beginning of this, the last part of our meeting, the eighth congress session, I received this beautiful bouquet in the national colors. I propose that these flowers be laid on behalf of the congress at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. [applause]

Comrades, I declare that the Eighth PZPR Congress has ended its deliberations. [applause]

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON GIEREK'S PZPR CONGRESS PEACE INITIATIVES

LD181404 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

["Poland in the Changing World"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb, PAP--SZTANDAR MLODYCH carries a lengthy article, headlined as above, on Poland's foreign policy and her successive peace initiatives, especially those of mid '70s when the U.S. and NATO-forced arms race experienced marked escalation. Says the paper:

The continuation and escalation of the arms race is the major threat to peace and international security, to independence of nations and their socio-economic development. It is generally known, which is also acknowledged by Western experts, that the so-called threat from the East is a sheer fiction and pretext under which Western military complexes are forcing through the arms race.

The socialist countries, which are compelled to raise their armaments spendings in order to maintain necessary equilibrium and thus defend peace, cannot earmark bigger sums for educational, social or agricultural development programmes. The situation gives also rise to a feed-back system and makes the economic situation in socialist countries dependent on Western markets.

This is true of all socialist countries for it is only their political and economic unity and level of defensive means that can lead to talks and beneficial compromises, as the practice of international relations showed.

A successive peace initiative submitted in a programme report of the Political Bureau at the 8th PUWP Congress comes as another evidence of Poland's intentions. Delivering the report Edward Gierek emphasized that Poland is ready to play host to a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Polish proposal met with a world-wide response and was thoroughly discussed during the congress discussion. Let us hope that the successive appeal from Poland will find reflection in international relations, said SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

PAP COMMENTATOR ON RESULTS OF EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

LD172318 Warsaw PAP in English 1738 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[By PAP political commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb, PAP--The 8th PUWP Congress ended its debates. An in-depth analysis of problems of Poland's development and her position in the contemporary world, presented in the congress documents and speeches, was based on the indisputable assumption which is the making of further progress in the socialist building and the implementation of the basic social goals in the 1970s as a result of the implementation of the programme mapped out by the 6th and developed at the 7th PUWP congresses. The balance-sheet of this decade is impressive and makes up Poland's lasting and unquestionable attainments.

Sizing up these accomplishments, the congress made an in-depth assessment of the situation through the prism of phenomena occurring not only in Poland but also abroad.

The steps taken so far were critically assessed and it was stated once more that they were necessary, right and fully justified. At the same time it was emphasized that many things could have been done better with smaller outlays.

The need was stated forcefully for continuing the implementation of the decisions concerning the nation's diet. The above, together with plans for the development of the production of marketables and making the work of trade more efficient, should contribute to removing the most painful burdens for society and economy stemming from the unsatisfactory volume of supplies. Most of the delegates who discussed this subject agreed that the possibilities of Polish agriculture were markedly greater and that making full use of them would bring us nearer to attaining self-sufficiency as far as supplies of foodstuffs and farm produce are concerned.

The thesis that a marked improvement in the efficiency of management is the guarantor of the right strategy was fully approved of by the congress. Many a time, representatives of personnels of factories reported to the congress what they had already done to turn out more products necessary for Poland with the same or even lower volumes of workforce and supplies.

A belief in the future, voiced in the congress, is also testified to by ambitious plans for changing Poland according to our aspirations. The belief was reflected in the resolution on the comprehensive development of the Vistula and making use of Poland's water resources. The emotional attitude to the Vistula linked inseparably with the idea of the motherland, stressed the document, is connected in the Poles' consciousness with the practical approach to the importance of his river for the functioning of the entire state and economic organism.

The congress confirmed the principle of the over-riding character of social goals. Therefore, we shall strive to ensure a rise in real wages and incomes of the population, to speed up housing, to up-grade medical care, and to develop education and culture.

The congress stressed with full strength the need for consolidating patriotic unity of the entire society behind the task of putting the party's programmes into effect. Criticizing in a principled way the attitudes incompatible with the principles of the socialist morality, the need was stressed for shaping creative commitment and responsibility for the results of the performed work. Postulates for a much more consistent implementation of the principle of socialist justice than it has been done up to now and preventing departures from it were universally backed.

The 8th PUWP Congress stressed great importance of the alliance and co-operation with the USSR and other socialist countries for Poland's development and security, stating that Poland will take steps to promote the strength and unity of the socialist community and to deepen economic integration of CMEA countries. At the same time, the congress declared that Poland would expand co-operation with other countries and take steps to consolidate peace and international security.

Our country has been taking a deep interest in improvement in the international situation which was highlighted by the proposal to hold in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, put forth by Edward Gierek, the PUWP CC first secretary, during the congress. In the near future, the bringing about the implementation of this proposal will be one of the goals of Poland's foreign policy.

The congress called for the continuation of the detente policy, for the observance of the signed treaties and accords, for the halting of the decisions on new armaments, for further negotiations on the reduction of arsenals and for the creation of the atmosphere of mutual confidence.

Being at one with all the forces of socialism, progress and democracy, with all nations struggling for freedom and the right to decide about their way of development, we shall make a contribution to the consolidation of the whole anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist front of struggle for the highest goal, namely the defence and maintenance of world peace, says a resolution of the 8th PUWP Congress. This statement reflects the basic lines of Poland's activity on the international arena.

TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON PZPR CONGRESS

LD181040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Interview granted by Jozef Barecki, editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU and member of the PZPR Central Committee, to Aleksander Lubanski; date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Throughout the past week the deliberations of the eighth congress were followed with immense interest by the whole Polish community, as well as from outside Poland.

We all have many thoughts and reflections on this subject, but now that some time has already elapsed since the close of these so important deliberations one can make some more general reflections. And this is what I am asking of you, Mr Editor, you as the delegate to the congress and the member of the newly elected Central Committee. What was the significance of the congress to us Poles and to our country at the threshold of the eighties?

[Answer] The congress was an important, momentous event. Its importance, its weight for the country is borne out by its timing. First of all it is the time between the seventies and eighties, a turning point which comes at a time of very important changes in international relations, both political and economic, and unhappily these changes are negative. The whole situation which has been developing for many years now in economic relations has given cause for concern to many countries, states and societies, concern, above all, for the future, for the kind of effort that will be needed to deal with negative consequences, to insure the progress of one's own country, one's own society. Second, the significance of the congress is underscored by the period through which our country is now passing. We are coming to the close of a decade, the decade which we call the period of accelerated development. At the same time we are thinking and constructing a program of development for the 1980's [words indistinct] a period of breakthrough in the development of our country.

[Question] [Words indistinct] I think that there was more optimism than pessimism in the deliberations. It was stressed many times that all our efforts in the near future should be directed to the full use of this enormous potential and capabilities of our economy and of ourselves. Is that not right? And this was...

[Answer] Of course the congress was, if one can use this word, a very optimistic congress. Above all it was capable of summing up the enormous achievements of our party and our community in the last few years. Second, the congress was able to speak about the future on the basis of these achievements, being aware that these achievements and the reserves which are at our disposal will allow us to solve the difficult problems which are ahead of us.

[Question] But under certain conditions, as also stressed by the congress and the congress discussion.

[Answer] Yes, there are several such conditions and they are very concrete. The congress unanimously decided to continue the strategy whose aim is man, that is, the policy of satisfying social needs. The satisfying of needs calls for resources which can only be produced by the economy. This is why the first basic condition discussed by the congress, a condition on which the implementation of policy depends, is the need for our economy to perform better than it has so far, that is the need to improve its effectiveness both in the utilization of our present potention and in everyday work.

At issue here is accountability for what we do and how we do it, the costs of production, productivity, organization of labor, and, and this is extremely important, greater social discipline. I am talking about more than production discipline; I am talking about a broadly understood discipline, that is discipline on the part of a minister, director of amalgamation, as well as on the part of rank and file employees and ordinary workers. Having such a modern and complicated industry as we have at our disposal, one must work well, one must work solidly at each workplace.

[Question] (?But surely, greater discipline is) needed among those who carry greater responsibility. Many voices were raised in the discussions to point out the differences in responsibility, importance of responsibility depending on the post held.

[Answer] Clearly, this goes without saying. The congress guidelines state clearly that the higher the office the greater the responsibility, that goes without saying. But it seems to me that responsibility is indivisible and it must be spread among all those who speak for our production processes, for our public life. When we say that people in top posts should discharge their duties reliably, we mean that they should give reliable guidance, that they should create the right conditions for good, proper effort, that they should give accounts for their decisions and take responsibility for them, responsibility for the situation in those sectors and departments which they manage.

And indeed, many delegates took up the assessment of leading cadres, and I would like to point out that this assessment was entirely critical. Among the people who decide our economic life there are after all very many who do their job well, who enjoy high prestige and simply do what they should. But we do come across--and delegates pointed this out and much was said about it in precongress discussion--we do, unhappily, come across many situations in which people responsible for a sector of effort do not display the proper initiative and do not commit themselves in the solution of problems, and very often look to those above them in the search for justification or to offer explanations.

[Question] [Words indistinct] limits, guidelines, which are often quoted as a certain negative phenomenon which slows down initiatives and makes them impossible.

[Answer] That is so but we must say that regulations, limits and guidelines were not created automatically.

Offering explanations, indicators and regulations as excuses will not do. They do not come about spontaneously, on their own. Every regulation, every indicator is defined and laid down by a person, a person responsible for this or other matter. At the congress, during its business-like and very responsible discussion, during its work, an assessment was made of things as they are, of the actual state of affairs, an assessment was made of the situation in which our cadres work and the jobs which these cadres should do. The congress is one of the bodies which is responsible for our country, and at the same time consists of people who, because of the mandate they are given by the party, have the privilege and the duty and the competence to judge the situation and drawn conclusions.

[Question] Yes, Mr Editor, I shall address you now as the delegate for the congress and the member of the team of the congress Secretariat which worked there. What was the temperature, metaphorically speaking, inside the congress hall and in its corridors?

[Answer] As far as this congress goes I would not speak about temperature. There was no temperature. There was simply a climate of work, a climate of normalcy, a climate of responsibility for what was done at the congress.

[Question] That's very good and natural. [Words indistinct]

[Answer] Certainly, but I would also say these 5 days, not quite 5, of the congress, this was not a very long period. These were days of extremely hard work. I do not want to mention the fact that the delegates got up at 0500 as the congress began at 0800, and they went to bed very late because the congress used to end, mainly as far as the work of commissions was concerned, for example of the commission of resolutions and suggestions, all these that decided. [sentence as heard] Each delegate could make a pronouncement and present suggestions and remarks of his own and from his milieu or his party organization. Each group and each team held a discussion. At the same time the participation in the congress was based not on listening only; each delegate took a truly active part.

There was talk at the congress about these negative phenomena such as not taking note of public opinion, abusing one's rank [words indistinct] frequently in a petit bourgeois style, with the fact that many families in Poland still do not have good enough conditions in which to bring up their own children.

Under criticism also were all the aberations which result in people who do not work hard often having better incomes than these who work well. Under criticism were manipulation and cunning, and everything which causes anxiety among the citizens. And in this sphere [words indistinct] and criticism of this kind of negative attitudes which were discussed at the congress, the press and radio have a lot to say. Education of man is not just calling for his good work. The education of man means above all talk, discussion, dialog on the subject of the conditions in which he is living and working.

[Question] These matters of broadly understood morality were very strongly stressed by the congress and the discussion and I think that in these matters our activity can be of great importance. [passage indistinct]

BARECKI INTERVIEWED BY BUDAPEST RADIO

LD162210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Interview with Josef Barecki, member of the PZPR Central Committee and editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU; by Szabolcs Szilagy, date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Every congress has certain characteristics. The Eighth PZPR Congress was characterized by the spirit of criticism, the atmosphere of self-criticism. In other words, it was a decidedly creative event. In your view, is this impression correct or not?

[Answer] Yes, your opinion is that of all participants in the congress. The essential thing is that the congress took place in a situation in the country and discussed problems which demand a critical approach to the results and problems arising in the course of our progress. In the debate, special emphasis was put on the results achieved by all the Polish people under the direction of the party over the last decade. At the same time, criticism of our work was also voiced in the debate and the conviction was epxressed that our results could be even better and greater if our leading bodies did better work, if they felt full responsibility for the implementation of the party resolutions, if there was greater discipline in our society in doing our work and performing our tasks.

[Question] As an experienced journalist, which values in the work of the congress would you emphasize?

[Answer] First of all, the press, if it is true to itself, must be critical. The critical atmosphere of the congress gives further inspiration to the press to make its critical role in supervising society a lasting one and thus to perform the task entrusted to it by the party. Secondly, the vast material of the congress gives the press a long-term incentive.

[Question] I heard several times in the precongress debate, as well as in Edward Gierek's speeches, that this debate was taking place under complicated conditions.

[Answer] This is true and from the moment of publishing the guidelines the whole party began preparations for the congress in full awareness of the new conditions.

These conditions, of course, have long been in formation and, as you know, they are connected with the changes in world economy: difficulties in the raw material market and in foreign trade, the obstacles to our trade raised by the capitalist countries, discrimination against our trading rights and mutuality--all this resulted in more difficult conditions for developing our economy. Also, we have been unlucky with the weather lately and this affected the outcome of agriculture. Good luck has avoided us for a few consecutive years: Floods, drought, severe winters have affected our crops and so agriculture could not meet its targets. We had to increase grain and fodder imports to prevent the decline of livestock breeding. To all this, human factors, too, had to be added: weaknesses in planning and directing the economy and, as I have mentioned, the not always adequate sense of responsibility on the part of the leaders and the lack of discipline as well.

[Question] Comrade Edward Gierek spoke more than once in the debate and he himself gave the critical tone to the precongress debate. I remember that in the course of this debate the Silesian party members asked Comrade Gierek whether or not the party and government leaders were aware of the country's problems.

[Answer] I am not entitled to assess whether the party and state leadership knew the country's situation well, but I can say that just as the whole society, so, too, the country's leaders were informed about the growing difficulties and problems which are calling for solution. It is easy to understand the questions asked by miners. Those who stand in queues or search for good quality products, shoes, clothes are not sure that the leadership is well-informed on the problems which closely affect them. Of course, the precongress debate helped to deepen the knowledge of our leaders, but perhaps not so much as regards the situation of the country as the mood of society, the scale of the positive or negative assessment of phenomena. The meaning of the word leadership is very broad. In a sense, I myself am a member of the country's leadership. I am the editor of a newspaper with a circulation of 2 million and I can say that day by day I am in personal contact with the people. I, too, stand in lines for meat and sub-tropical fruits and I know what people are saying in these queues. It often happens that when a journalist brings his article to me it departs from the reality of life. When I cannot convince the journalist in question that his article is not good, I ask him whether he would read it out to people standing in the queue at the shop across the street. After such a question, the writer usually takes his article away and rewrites it.

[Question] Of course, not even in such difficult times do or can our parties give up the development of the country and the nation. Perhaps the next steps will not be so spectacular, but they will remain consistent. In which fields of the political, economic and social life does the PZPR wish to continue its work with unchanged momentum, despite the difficulties?

[Answer] Our party has put in first place among its plans for Poland's progress in the 1980's protection of the standard of living and the subordination of the whole activity of our economy to the easing of a number of problems which still await solutions.

[Question] In this situation do you not regard it as necessary to forge closer links in the cooperation of the socialist countries?

[Answer] I think this is one of the most important prerequisites of overcoming the difficulties which afflict us in various fields. We expressed this idea not only in the plenary session but also at the meeting of the congress working committees. One committee, for example, devoted all its work to a debate on such cooperation, the subject of socialist integration.

RADIO, TELEVISION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD182324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A working protocol on the cooperation of radio and television for 1980-81 was signed in Moscow today between the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union for Radio and Television and the Polish Radio and Television Committee.

The document was signed by the chairmen of the two committees: Maciej Szczepanski and Sergey Lapin. The protocol envisages further development in exchange of radio and television material illustrating life in the Soviet Union and Poland and the fraternal friendship of the two nations.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES LOSSES DUE TO PORT CONGESTION

LD180833 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Commentary by Editor Mincenty Kasprowicz: "Facing Necessity"]

[Excerpts] During our Sunday walks on the seashore we can more frequently see a number of empty or loaded vessels in Gdansk Bay. Sometimes it is even difficult to tell where the Gdynia roadstead ends and the Gdansk roadstead begins. This is a result of the growing lack of space in our ports caused by fast growth in maritime trade turnover and also by the growth of the transloading tasks of the ports.

The plan for 1970 provided for transloading in all ports of 26 million tons. In practice this quantity amounted to 36 million tons. Last year, in spite of great difficulties following the severe winter, transloading in ports amounted to nearly 69 million tons.

I quote here a statement by the Gdansk Voivoda, Prof Jerzy Kolodziejski, at a recent press conference: Had we not built the northern port, we would have on our hands a structural crisis in the transportation of coal and oil. This is true because only these two transloading bases in the northern port have been coping for several years with over half the Gdansk gross transloading. Other transloading bases also have been built in recent years in Swinoujscie, old Gdansk and Gdynia, but all this is not sufficient.

The precongress guidelines state that it is essential to concentrate work on increasing the transloading capacities in our ports to the level of 85-90 million tons by 1985.

At present we are facing the necessity of harmonious preparation of the ports for these great tasks. Our shipowners already are suffering great losses caused by very long idling of ships in foreign and home ports. In the Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia excessive idling of ships in home ports amounted to 3,600 operation days, which comes to millions in exchange zloty and convertible currencies. At the Polish Steamship Company in Szczecin losses for the same reason were within the range of $25-30 million. It is obvious that losses of our maritime economy concerning foreign ships which has to be paid for standing by were also high.

Therefore it is essential to step up the completion of constructing the ore base in the northern port. It is also essential to finish the construction of the container center in Gdynia.

TITO'S KIDNEY FUNCTIONS 'CONSIDERABLY WEAKENED'

LD161120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, remains serious. Kidney functions have considerably weakened. Intensive treatment measures are continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

Condition 'Still Serious'

LD191123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general condition of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito's health is still serious. Through the application of active therapy, problems with the functioning of the kidneys are now less marked. Other necessary measures of intensive treatment are also being carried out.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

TITO VISITED BY TOP STATE, PARTY LEADERS

LD161404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--On the morning of 14 February, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito was visited by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the clinical center in Ljubljana. Today, President Tito was visited by Fadilj Hodza and Sergej Kraigher, members of the SFRY Presidency, and by Stane Dolanc and Branko Mikulic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who have been at the clinical center for 3 days. They conveyed the greetings of the SFRY leadership to Comrade Tito and expressed best wishes for a recovery.

Slovene Leaders' Visit

LD171236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito was visited at the clinical center in Ljubljana today by Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee. On behalf of the working people of Slovenia and themselves, they expressed best wishes to President Tito for his recovery.

WORLD MEDIA STRESS YUGOSLAVIA'S STRENGTH, CONFIDENCE

LD141408 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 14 (TANJUG)--The entire Italian press has recently been publishing articles which, irrespective of political hues or partisanship, predominantly stress the strength and the capability of Yugoslavia to defend its independence and autonomy.

Thus the Italian Communist Party daily L'UNITA writes that Yugoslavia has recently displayed a keen awareness of "its maturity and strength" and has remained true to the world's image of Yugoslavia created long ago. The Belgrade correspondent of the IL MESAGGIERO daily writes about the effective functioning of the political system and the system of all-people's defence, as well as about Yugoslavia's capability to raise new initiatives in the nonaligned movement and the self-confidence of the Yugoslavs.

In an inspired article on President Tito, the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAOLO calls him a "legendary marshal", the greatest figure of this century", the creator of self-management, the architect of the national unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, a founder of nonalignment, concluding that Tito is "an architect that builds up the future."

The biggest Brazilian TV network "TV Globo" broadcast in its central news programme a report entitled "The Country of Marshal Tito" in which "people in the street" are interviewed. The Brazilian TV special commentator stresses that Yugoslavia is an "open country without visible borders--people come to it from all sides of the world, and Yugoslavs go to all parts of the world. They travel freely, everywhere and can buy everything. The Yugoslavs are short of nothing. They have everything--from foreign newspapers to Dior's and Cardin's boutiques".

In quoting a young man from Belgrade the "TV Globo" reporters speak of the unshakeable faith of the Yugoslavs in the future of the "nonaligned country of self-management socialism", stressing that all Yugoslav citizens "carry deep in their hearts Tito's personality and deeds".

The Argentine CONVICTION underlines the generally shared belief of the Yugoslav people that they are "following the path determined by the creator of Yugoslav socialism", Tito, the path of nonalignment, federalism, and self-management from which they will not step away an inch".

In an extensive article on Yugoslavia's postwar development and contemporary trends in it, OGGI, the Italian cultural-political weekly, writes that the Yugoslav system " which is firm, enjoys sincere support of the people".

"Every citizen has the passport in his pocket and can go where he likes and how he likes. Every citizen has the right to a foreign currency deposit account, with a rate of interest even up to 12 per cent. Thanks to the self-management system, he directly participates in decision-making, regarding important and less important decisions. He practically decides alone on his life, and in daily life enjoys great freedoms".

The West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG points out that Yugoslavia abides by Tito's traditional line, that is, that the blocs and bloc rivalry are responsible for the deterioration in international relations. The paper especially emphasizes that "non-alignment is the alpha and the omega of Yugoslavia's foreign policy".

REPORT OF DRAFTING OF CITIZENS WORKING ABROAD REBUTTED

LD151338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--TANJUG has been authorized to state that the news report broadcast last night by the Paris France-Inter radio from its Vienna correspondent, which reported that Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria have received military draft papers and have been asked to return to the country, is unfounded and totally groundless.

In recent times it has been noticed that, where Yugoslavia is concerned, individual foreign news reporters are misled by rumors or spread them intentionally, making use of public information media in the course of so doing, in this case the transmitters of such a well-known and prominent broadcasting institution as the Paris France-Inter radio.

DJILAS: AFGHANISTAN PART OF SOVIET 'WORLD EXPANSION'

LD181133 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Feb 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Milovan Djilas article: "The World of Illusions"]

[Text] Although I was not a diplomat, Yugoslavia's resistance to the USSR's attacks brought me some 30 years ago to the United Nations. I remember that Afghanistan had only one representative then. He did not even have a secretary or administrative assistant. He abstained from voting so as to avoid offending anyone.

Even if at that time most UN delegates knew that Afghanistan was somewhere in Asia, they were totally incapable of naming the countries bordering it or the number of its inhabitants. Afghanistan, for its part, did not try to change this state of affairs.

At present, unfortunately, it is the most talked-about country, one whose enslavement has highlighted most dramatically the weakness and illusory character of the United Nations.

Now, although the Soviet Union's justifications for the Afghan occupation are cynical and hardly convincing, governments throughout the world persist in deluding themselves.

The greatest of those illusions is to believe that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan resulted from the division between blocs, from U.S.-USSR rivalry. This illusion, or rather this self-deception, is most often found among the nonalined countries (except, of course, for those like Cuba or Vietnam, which practice Soviet policy within the nonalined movement). Certainly, U.S. support for certain despotic regimes and its involvement alongside them leaves no doubt. Certainly, the weakening of U.S. power and influence encouraged the Soviets to take Afghanistan. But the Soviets' primary motivation was not to pursue the United States. It was the will and the need to conquer. The USSR has accumulated immense quantities of arms. It is not surprising then that it is making use of them. The military machine is the only one which works "correctly" in the USSR and, since the death of communist ideology, armed expansion remains the sole proof of the Soviet system's vitality.

The attitude of certain countries stems from an even greater illusion: that of equating the new Soviet imperialism with the old Russian imperialism. West European governments maintain that the Soviet aggression is "purely Asiatic" in the Tsarist tradition, that it is mainly expansionism on a turbulent Asian continent, while the European situation is stable.

The Soviet Union is not Tsarist Russian, even though Soviet totalitarianism is confused with so-called Oriental despotism. Stalin had already steered Russia toward conquest of Europe and the present oligarchy is preparing to subjugate the West through conquest of countries rich in natural resources. The Soviet leaders have long known that they cannot rival its production or living standards without endangering their own power bases. Now they cannot renounce the latter because of its totalitarian, ideological and despotic character. Moreover, the fact of losing this race in consumption will produce domestic discontent. Thus the Soviet oligarchy can only strengthen its military power still further and proceed to the subjection of the West.

If the illusions of the nonalined stem from their desire to build their countries in peace, Europe's illusions are dictated by the desire for a continual "bliss through consumption."

These illusions give way to the hope that all will be resolved in Afghanistan, either by an end to Soviet expansion or because the intervening changes will paralyze the aggressive tendencies of the Soviet system.

Now the Soviet reality, the spirit and structure of the system are such that they render all genuine democratic change impossible and instead engender expansion. It is a closed system, introverted in its relations with the outside world. At home it cannot tolerate anything non-"Soviet." Abroad, it cannot tolerate what it does not control. The ruling party bureaucracy monopolizes power, ideas and material resources; this monopoly had made it and the whole system rigid and unchanging. If it wanted to reform itself it would immediately fall apart. With increasing energy it must justify its preeminence at home by "socialist building," that is to say, dictatorship, and abroad by "proletarian intenationalism," that is to say, expansion.

The Soviet Union is the same as in Lenin's time, but it is also different. The consolidation of the party bureaucracy and the increasing importance of the Russian element within it have resulted in the development of the imperial power of heavy industry and armaments. The Comintern center has gradually been transformed into a superpower which extends its power by "aid" to revolutionary movements and by direct action.

In brief, the Soviet Union is a modern, industrialized empire, military in its structures and ideology. Communist propaganda is only a vehicle toward world expansion.

Some will point out that this is common ground. This is true, but it is precisely these "abstract" characteristics of the Soviet system that are generally forgotten in the name of a primary pragmatism, in the name of trade of spheres of interest. The "abstract" Soviet characteristics have shown themselves very concrete and very real--yesterday in Czechoslovakia, today in Afghanistan. What country will be next on the menu of this Soviet "abstraction?" What other country is ripe for "fraternal aid?" Iran, which "oppresses the brothers in Azerbaijan," could be the next step, as could Pakistan with its "pro-imperialist" military dictatorship...and Yugoslavia, too, in the name of Soviet plans for the Mediterranean, because of the challenge of Yugoslavia's "insolent" independence and thanks to the "Finlandization" of Europe.

It could also be a quite different country. The world is full of injustices and disorders. The old colonial system is in ruins. The way is open for new masters.

It seems to me that PRAVDA's new language in reply to criticism of the Afghan invasion has not been correctly deciphered in the West. With cynicism and arrogance, traits typical of conquerors, PRAVDA openly states that the Soviet Union, the homeland of socialism, could not refuse to fly to the aid of a foreign "progressive force," that it had to confront what Moscow, when it suits it, considers a "threat" to its security because events were happening near its frontiers and because there was "imperialist interference" in Afghan internal affairs. Briefly, it means that the world correlation of forces has changed in favor of the USSR. This is the first time since Stalin that the Soviet leaders have so openly revealed their thoughts.

I cannot help recalling today the surprise of the Yugoslavia leaders when listening to Andrey Vyshinskiy, former prosecutor general and then Soviet foreign minister, speaking in 1945 of Romania and other countries:

"What more does the West want? They have governed these countries enough. Now it is our turn."

DOLANC: YOUNG PEOPLE DEDICATED TO TITO, SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD182034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--"A large number of young people have joined the League of Communists during the past week.

"Regardless of whether they are peasants, workers or members of the intelligentsia, it is certain that they are deciding honestly and consciously for everything which in essence represents the name of Tito because the name of Tito means self-management, independence, brotherhood and unity, nonalinement and socialism. It is this that the young people opt for and it is in this that our strength and our future lies. Because we do have such a young generation we can look with optimism to tomorrow." Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said this in an interview with ILLUSTROVANA POLITIKA to be published in tomorrow's issue under the title of "A Generation Without Complexes".

In connection with the LCY Central Committee session on youth, Stane Dolanc talked with the journalists of this weekly on the position of the young people in our country; on their wishes, aspirations, possibilities, tasks and the role in the further development of the self-managing community.

The immense majority of the young, Dolanc stressed, consciously opt for admission to the League of Communists because they wish to exert, in an organized manner, an influence on the further development of our society. "I am a resolute opponent of those who maintain that the majority is joining the league for career reasons, in order to obtain better jobs, apartments... I do not claim that this does not exist, since, in all likelihood, it will always exist. However, I believe that there are less and less of those and that the overwhelming majority of young people have a conscious orientation. The young people are joining the League of Communists, particularly in the critical moments of our society, because they simply want to manifest their loyalty to self-management, nonalinement and particularly now to Comrade Tito.

Dolanc then spoke about the noticeable phenomenon concerning the choice of the majority of young people to study social and not natural sciences. He added: "There is still no appropriate evaluation of work in our country. Thus the administrative and managerial jobs and the job of a clerk or of a middleman are valued higher than direct production. Hence, what is decisive is the material aspect. We shall have to bear this in mind more."

Speaking about the aspirations of the young to express their demands in political, social and economic life in an organized manner, Dolanc mentioned the Socialist Youth Federation and noted that today that organization is not as effective as it should be because it is encumbered by forum-like work, certain phenomena of bureaucratization and even elitism. Stane Dolanc revealed that at virtually all universities in Yugoslavia there are today more members of the League of Communists than of the Socialist Youth Federation. This is, in his view, simply incomprehensible.

The influence of the Socialist Youth Federation must be reflected in the Socialist Alliance which, as Dolanc says, has been given by the Constitution the chances to make direct decisions at all levels through its delegates in assemblies. "Young people should also be included in these delegations so that they may fight successfully in the SAWP for everything which is important at this time and for everything which will also be necessary in the future... Because new young people will come after the present young generation!

Dolanc then went on to stress that our socialist self-managing practice, and theoretical and political thought should be made accessible both to the schoolchild and the student while undergoing education and studies and not merely through some special subjects of Marxism and introduction to social sciences. If this is not done, Marxism is turned into a religion and both secondary schoolchildren and students are turned away from it instead of regarding it as a school of life.

Concerning young people who regard self-management as their inalienable right, as something with which they have been raised, Dolanc said that one feels a creative force in our young people and that they must be given the opportunity to express this in the socialist self-managing system which extends full opportunities for this. Dolanc, in this connection, condemned isolationism with regard to the young as well as "their inactivity, indifference and waiting to be handed on a plate the chance for entering political life."

Dolanc then spoke, in his interview with the journalists of ILLUSTROVANA POLITIKA, about young people in rural areas. He stressed that "at this time we should fight for as many young people as possible remaining in the villages." However, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that they must have the same conditions of life and education as youth in urban areas. "This is one of the reasons why we have to pay even greater attention to the Socialist Youth Federation in the villages."

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY, PARTY PRESIDIUM VIEW ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD152054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Pristina--The political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is very favorable. There has been a strengthening of the unity and involvement of the broadest masses of working people, citizens and young people, Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and other nations and nationalities in favor of the lasting realization of the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito, the development of self-management, the political system of socialist self-management democracy, the stabilization of the economy and more rapid development of the province, the continued enrichment of national equality, the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, an efficient struggle against any internal and foreign enemy and the defense of our country's independence and nonalined position. This assessment was expressed at the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosovo League of Communists Central Committee Presidium held today in Pristina.

In discussing some questions relating to the further realization of tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the province, the Presidium and Presidency noted that the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is demonstrating its full worth and that good results have been achieved in the organization and training of all components in that system. At today's session it was agreed that there was a need to continue to realize all tasks relating to all-people's defense and social self-protection with a view to continued organized inclusion and constant training of all working people and young people, all self-management and other types of structures for defense, security and self-protection.

FEDERAL COUNCILS EXAMINE NEGOTIATIONS WITH EEC

AU181935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The Federal Council for International Relations and the Federal Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy at a joint session have discussed the course of current negotiations on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. The councils noted that progress has been made in the negotiations so far. If some unsolved questions are favorably solved in the forthcoming stage of negotiations, a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC would be concluded.

It was also assessed that such an agreement on economic cooperation would have a positive effect of mutual interest.

SERBIA'S VIDIC SPEAKS ON TITO, SELF-MANAGEMENT AT KRAGUJEVAC

AU151358 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU

[Speech by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, at the opening session of the 12th Red Banner Self-Managers' Meeting in Kragujevac--live]

[Text] Comrades, this year we are marking the 30th anniversary of that July day in 1950 when President Tito submitted the law on the management of enterprises and economic associations by working collectives to the Federal Assembly for adoption. Allow me to say the following in this connection:

Through his entire revolutionary work Comrade Tito has laid the foundations of our socialist self-management and has been a constant inspirer of its development. Tito's assumption of the leadership of our party marked the beginning of a new historical epoch in the struggle of our workers class and of all our peoples and nationalities for the full freedom and independence of our country. Tito's leadership has made its imprint on the authentic character of our country's national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, during which struggle and revolution the practice of the real and broadest popular self-management began to develop and during which also the entire system of socialist self-management in our country began to develop gradually.

The LCY has never accepted the view that can be heard here and there that the era of self-management in our country began after the clash with Stalinism in 1948. It is an historic fact that in their essence the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution in our country were the supreme acts of self-management. This was expressed in the firm determination to liberate our country from the occupiers of all kinds, to win full freedom based on social justice and national equality and to create a new socialist Yugoslavia.

The AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] session, especially the second AVNOJ session, as well as all sessions of the Anti-Fascist Council in all the present republics and provinces were true acts of self-management both in regard to being a demonstration of the will of the insurgent masses of the people to live together in a new Yugoslavia and in regard to being the constituting of a system of authority which was a direct expression of the basic interests and aspirations of the working people of all our peoples and nationalities. As early as the time of the formation of the earliest national liberation committees a new popular and essentially self-managing authority was formed. An historic line of development, which has continuously lasted and developed to the present time, was firmly established.

In 1945 the constitutional assembly did nothing as regards the essence but confirmed this road of development that had been determined by the adoption of the firm course of the national liberation struggle under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party headed by Comrade Tito. That is, it confirmed the essential strategic lines of development of self-management in the new Yugoslavia. The formation of the united national liberation front of Yugoslavia and the rejection of all possibilities of returning to the old monopolistic structures of authority of the bourgeoisie and its parties, which as a result of Yugoslavia's capitulation and the traitorous attitude of the leaderships of virtually all of these parties had already lost all their significance and any possible constructive role, represented a course toward the formation of [word indistinct] of the working masses from below, a course toward the development of direct democracy.

Therefore the 1950 adoption of the law on the management of enterprises and economic associations by working collectives was not the first act of self-management in our revolution and new state but rather yet another in a series of the historically most important strategic decisions along the general course toward freedom, independence and self-management, the course that Comrade Tito, at the head of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the national liberation struggle, resolutely adopted in 1941 under the international conditions of that time, something that represented a grandiose expression of the will of the working people and all our peoples and nationalities to directly decide their fate themselves.

It must be stated that the stand of Comrade Tito, our party, and all our peoples and nationalities against the Stalinist hegemonism in 1948, too, was in fact a self-managing act of the greatest historical importance for the further development of our country. This means that we acted as sovereign managers and self-managers in our own country, defending and guarding our right to independently follow the road that we had chosen. The view that the Yugoslav Communist Party, that is the LCY, does not have some kind of--in quotation marks--"its own separate interests" apart from the interests of the workers class itself and that therefore it does not aspire to its own political monopoly--and this is, after all the Marxist view--is only an expression of the conscious and firm orientation of the communists of Tito's Yugoslavia to act in accordance with the inviolable right of workers class, working people and all our peoples and nationalities to decide for themselves both the conditions and results of their work as well as the relations within the federation, that is, to directly manage--through a developed system of socialist self-management--the entire complex of all social and state affairs in the federation as well as in the republics, provinces, communes, all basic organizations of associated labor and all other institutions of the self-managing system.

The formation of our army--from the first military commissions of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party under Tito's leadership through the Partisan detachments to Rudo [where the first proletarian brigade of the national liberation army was formed on 22 December 1941] and afterwards--was an expression of the formation of the armed instruments of our revolution as a realization of the views on the armed people in Tito's concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This means that the creation of the military force of our revolution, too, came about as an act of self-management and as a result of the needs of self-management--in the widest sense, naturally--and as a result of the needs for its defense and protection. In all these historical steps of development of self-management in our country Comrade Tito has been the leading moving figure at the head of this development and a symbol of this course.

Global trends show that self-management in our country is not some kind of separate and isolated view of ours in the world of historical struggle of the workers movement for a complete liberation of labor. The idea of workers' self-management, which was born and developed within the framework of the scientific theory of classic Marxism, has been and continues to be one of the guidelines, one of the guiding ideas of the socialist movement from the earliest days. The merit of our socialist revolution headed by Comrade Tito lies in the fact that it has introduced that great idea into the practice of millions of working people and that in our country socialist self-management is developing as a system that covers the entire society. At present we have made the greatest progress in that respect and have accomplished a great deal both in theory and practice. Today it is increasingly recognized all over the world and that is why the historical role of Tito's Socialist Yugoslavia and our system of socialist self-management in relation to contemporary social struggles and the relations between peoples and class are discussed so extensively today.

We can freely say that today self-management, as our social practice, is a factor of the assertion of socialism in the entire world giving it a new historical force and opening the widest prospects.

Of course, as to the future, the scope for a further broadening of freedom and for the development of the system of socialist self-management will be creatively filled by strengthening the basic substance of the system of socialist self-management and by insuring an increasingly greater direct role of the working people in everything that they do.

When everything that we have accomplished, especially since 1941, is viewed from a historical perspective, then it becomes clear to everyone why during the war and at the end of World War II we could not but oppose the ordering of the world on the basis of a division of spheres of influences. For the same reason we could not accept any kind of an arrangement between the big powers which would be to the detriment of our country because an authentic revolution such as ours, which adopted self-management as a principle of development, proceeded from the belief that it was through that revolution that we took our fate into our own hands and that we have the right to expect everyone to respect that. Hence always impressive support was enjoyed by Comrade Tito among our working people whenever it was a question of the defense of our country's integrity and of resisting pressures of any kind.

Nowadays we speak from experience when we defend the right of every people to its own freedom and independence and when, within the international workers movement, we advocate the right to one's own method of development. What is involved in this connection is not only a diversity of the forms of organization of socialism but also an essential question of sovereignty in the choice of methods and the real place and role of the working man in social affairs.

Contemporary development has brought included new contradictions even among socialist countries. Under such conditions any imposition of a model can only be an expression of hegemonist tendencies. Tito's and our stand on cooperation in the international workers movement on the basis of equality and on the right of every country to its own path of development has been verified by history and is gaining in strength from day to day. It serves the interests of peace and socialism in the world. For this reason, too, our nonalined policy, which we follow in international relations is firmly rooted in the independent character of our socialist revolution on and its self-managing orientation. Comrade Tito's tireless international activity in the struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples on the basis of equality characterizes that link best.

Everything that I have said only emphasized the significance of the historical date when, at Tito's proposal, the law on the management of enterprises and economic associations by working collectives was adopted in our country. That was truly the beginning of that daily normative and practical activity that, during these 30 years, has brought the entire system of socialist self-management to the level of its social organization and that in this historical period has made possible such a rapid and comprehensive development of all the potential of our country. Speaking on the occasion of the adoption of that historical law, Comrade Tito said [Vidic corrects himself] pointed out that the action slogan of the workers movement "factories to workers" still had not been realized--placing the means of production into the hands of the state--because the slogan "factories to workers and land to peasants" is not some kind of an abstract propagandist slogan but rather a slogan that has a profound historical meaning. It includes the entire program of socialist relations in production regarding social ownership and the rights and duties of workers. Accordingly it can and must be realized in practice if we really intend to build (?socialism). I have quoted a passage from Comrade Tito's speech on that occasion.

In this clear manner Comrade Tito emphasized the fundamental principles on which the practice of building self-managing socialist relations in our society is based. Naturally, the progress to socialism through the development of self-management has not proceeded and does not now proceed easily and without obstacles, opposition and conflicts.

As the political and economic power of the working people and within the context of liberation of the workers class and the workingman in general from all domination and all kinds of subjugation to the force of alienated structures, self-management must change many relations, interests and positions in society. Thus self-managing socialist relations have neither come into being nor can they develop and be perfected as some kind of a spontaneous process. Instead, the process requires constant and organized socialist action.

Bearing that in mind, Comrade Tito has always demanded that the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces and self-managing organizations, in the broadest sense of the word, should have--for each stage of development--their own prepared positive program of work and that the broadest front of socialist forces should strive for as complete an implementation of the program as possible. The combination of foresight and the practical struggle for the daily steps possible in the developing self-managing socialist relations through the practice of mass involvement of the organized working people, on which Comrade Tito has continuously insisted and which he developed in the League of Communists, has saved the LCY from bureaucratic voluntarism and pragmatism and from the liberal theses about spontaneous progress, and has made possible energetic struggle against those phenomena in society. Tito's initiatives and role in settling accounts with those deviations and shortcomings in the past have always had the greatest importance for the defense and further development of socialist self-management. For that reason the League of Communists has always been successful thus far in continuing to be the internal motivating force of all those revolutionary changes in social relations that lead to direct practical results in the struggle for a better life of the working people and that open the road to constant advance.

As a system and practice, self-management has liberated the enormous initiative of the working people. It is constantly widening interest in the advancement of labor and in all social affairs. That is only possible in a system which is truly in the hands of the working people and with which the working people completely identify themselves, precisely because of it. The development of our self-managing system is constantly at the center of attention and at the center of the initiatives of Comrade Tito as well as at the center of our social actions ranging from the law--the 30th anniversary of which we are marking--to the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, for the complete implementation of which we struggle every day.

Comrade Edvard Kardelj, as Tito's closest associate, made an enormous contribution to the historical development of the concept and practice of socialist self-management in our country and to the creative solutions for all the numerous problems which we encounter in our life. During the entire period discussed here his extraordinary creative energy became a part of all stages and all successes of the development of socialist self-management in our country until now. Enabling the working people to forge their own happiness and a better life, self-management has stimulated the development of the material production forces enormously and within a historically brief period turned our country into a developed industrial and modern community whose further economic and social development and corresponding place in the international economic and cultural trends is regarded with respect by everyone today.

Self-management has also accelerated the development of productivity and the quality of economic operations and has made possible, through constantly increasing incomes, a completely new and better life of the working people and a constant and deserved improvement of the standard of living. The development of school education, culture and science in this period has changed the spiritual picture of our country. Today we have enormous cadre and creative potential formed on the basis of self-managing experience, potential that represents a guarantee of our further development. The breadth of this potential under self-managing conditions is gradually eliminating the differences between physical and mental work, thereby strengthening creative forces, effectiveness and the quality of self-management.

Naturally we must primarily understand all these and other results that have been achieved as an obligation to advance further more quickly and more effectively in all fields of social life. As Comrade Tito often warns, what would be most dangerous in this respect would be self-complacency, which would only slow down and reduce our activity. Today the basic requirement for us is to persistently follow in practical actions Tito's call to always transform our words into deeds. The constant strengthening of the self-managing position of workers and the development of the system as a whole is a basic requirement of that.

In his New Year message Comrade Tito said: "It is necessary to persist in efforts to strengthen the material position of associated labor because it is a condition both for economic stabilization and for the further successful development of self-management and the delegate system. The goal can be most effectively attained through consistent implementation of already adopted solutions and measures pertaining to the system and through adoption of some new solutions and measures. At the same time it must be accompanied by increased labor productivity, better utilization of capacities and more efficient use of social resources as a whole." All this requires that we strongly strive for a further association of labor and pooling of resources and more energetically remove all obstacles on that road.

This means that it is particularly important to constantly increase the accumulative and reproductive capability of the organizations of associated labor, which is also the topic of your meeting this year, that is today. On several occasions Comrade Tito drew attention to the need for further perfecting the entire system of planning under conditions of increasingly better developed socialist self-management. Therefore, we must work more than in the past on promoting the planning system.

The task is very topical now because of the work facing us in preparing the following medium-term plans. We must proceed from the fact that the aim is not only to adopt the coming plans, but to also see that the plans are adopted on really self-managing foundations, that they are better and more realistic than the previous ones.

Comrade Tito has always stressed that self-management must rely more on scientific research based on its increasingly greater linkage with associated labor and its needs.

The past historic period demonstrated the vital importance of Tito's policy on the national question. Ever since the historic appeal of our party to rise against all occupiers of our country, Comrade Tito, viewing the immediate tasks of the national liberation war and perceiving the conditions under which our struggle could be successful, always put the greatest emphasis on the need to constantly strengthen the brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities.

Stressing that our national liberation struggle not only could not be successful, but also that our appeals to struggle would be simple deceit if the result of the struggle were not a solution to the national question in our country on the basis of full equality, Comrade Tito--in the historic decisions of the second AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], when the foundations of the new Yugoslavia were laid--did everything necessary then so that the struggle would resolve relations among the nationalities in our country on the most progressive foundations.

Now it can be said that, for its part, self-management, as a developed system, provided a full socioeconomic and democratic substance for relations among the nationalities, a substance characterized to the greatest extent by freedom, equality, fraternal mutual assistance and solidarity.

Comrades, we are facing many new tasks. In that connection, in our action we must follow Tito's example. The most important is, as Tito always stresses, to be united in solving and implementing those tasks.

Tito has always known how to transform the struggle for great ideals of the communist movement into substantial, practical work, into the request that the workers should live a better life now, that socialism should bring results for every generation and for that reason we should struggle for our historic goals and for a better future.

The historic task of our workers class and our working people to completely take all tasks of the society into their own hands will be implemented even more successfully by realizing Tito's initiative made at the congress of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions in connection with the further promotion of collective work, management and responsibility. Comrade Tito has always devoted the greatest attention to direct contacts with the working people. His frequent visits to factories, sites and villages; his talks with workers, youth, children and citizens of all professions are a wonderful example of the best possible revolutionary activity. Comrade Tito constantly points to the need for the new generation to be included in time and in a proper way in all affairs of society, in order to be the most active participants in self-management.

Comrades, progressing along Tito's road, we have achieved enormous results so far and we can view the future with confidence. In President Tito's revolutionary work and in his visions of our progress, the Red Banner meeting has always found the ideological basis for confirming the positive practice of self-management and constant sources upon which the platforms of these meetings of self-managers were built. These meetings are an inseparable part of Tito's struggle for self-management and its enrichment. Tito has always attached great importance to these meetings and sent them direct messages. We will consistently implement those messages. Thank you. [applause]

PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS RAISED

LD142232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 14 (TANJUG)--As of this night, Yugoslavia's retail petrol prices will go up by between 20 and 22 percent, diesel oil by 24 percent and heating oil by 42 percent. Prices for all other oil products not on retail sale will go up by between 42 and 60 percent. The reason for these rises in oil prices is the necessity to "put right striking disparities."

A decision to this effect was taken by the Yugoslav Government this evening, explaining it by the fact that crude oil prices on the world market rose in January by 43 percent as against last July, while transport costs rose by 30 percent. This brought a burden of about 1,500 million dollars to bear on Yugoslavia's oil refineries.

According to new prices for petrol, a liter of 98-octane petrol will be 16.5 dinars (about 0.80 U.S. dollars).

BRIEFS

COPPER FLOTATION PLANT--The construction of a copper ore flotation plant has begun at the Veliki Krivelj mine near Bor. The plant will eventually process 8 million tons of copper ore a year. It is expected to be completed in 1980. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU]

CHICKS TO IRAN--This year the Reprocentar work organization of the Tamis agricultural industrial combine of Pancevo will deliver 2.5 million 1-day-old chicks to Iran. In 1979, Reprocentar delivered 560,000 1-day-old chicks to Iran. Three other Yugoslav work organizations also export chicks to Iran. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 80 p 8 AU]